

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

JANUARY 1, 1944



Ilex crenata Helleri

Observe Natural Forms in Pruning
New Jersey Shade Tree Meeting
Uncommon Labiates of Garden Value

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

THE NEW YEAR.

The year of 1943 entered with the uncertainties attending the early trials of our troops in the European theater of war, the responsibilities of meeting wartime emergencies ahead, and doubts as to what the future held for family and for business. The year brought personal hardships and business handicaps to many. On most it imposed a heavy load.

But as the year closed, wartime production goals for the nation were reached and even passed in some cases, successes of our armed forces were accompanied with a cheerily low rate of casualties, and the tribulations of business were somehow undergone without irreparable damage.

So the prospect of no great additions to business burdens and difficulties, the achievements of the nation at home and the armed forces abroad, and the predictions of victory within the twelvemonth in Europe and at not too much later a date in the Pacific—all give basis for the time-honored and wholehearted greeting of a Happy New Year!

MEMORIAL PLANTINGS.

While nurserymen generally have been marking time, on the subject of war memorial plantings, lest too early a start result in public apathy later, other agencies have been promoting the idea.

The American Institute of Park Executives has appointed a committee on the proposal to include war memorial parks within present park systems or later additions. In some cities plans are already under way for such projects.

Garden magazines have taken up the proposal since publication in the American Nurseryman, last September, of the report by William A. Natorp for the committee of three appointed last July to serve the market development and publicity committee of the A. A. N. in an advisory capacity. This committee also includes Louis Hillenmeyer, Lexington, Ky., and Clarence Price, Towson, Md.

A proposal to subsidize an organization to be created to publicize war memorial plantings was referred by the A. A. N. executive committee to the board of governors for decision,

because of the expenditure involved. No action has been taken.

Meanwhile the committee's report has been given wide public notice. Excerpts from Mr. Natorp's report in the American Nurseryman are reprinted in the January issue of the Flower Grower. The same report stimulated a page on the subject in the December issue of the American Home, which cites as a shining example of the real memorial park, one honoring veterans of the first World war, the Tribute garden in Millbrook, Dutchess county, N. Y. Reprints of this article have been offered to those nurserymen who would like to send copies to readers in their communities—civic officials, park executives, officers of veterans' organizations, garden club leaders, local civic organizations or business groups.

Last month the A. A. N. landscape letter was devoted to this subject. The forms which memorial parks may take are indicated for any who do not visualize the varied application of the idea. On this point it says:

"The parks can readily be adjusted to meet community resources and can be any manner of form. It might be a municipal rose garden, suitably located, or it might be the development of several acres of land recently acquired for park purposes and including playgrounds, picnic grounds, swimming pools and other recreational areas. It might be the intensive redevelopment by planting of an area already contained in a park system or the acquisition of new tracts less intensely developed. Memorial parks might be planned and constructed on several small tracts in various parts of the city or community, as neighborhood parks. Undoubtedly large blighted areas of many cities will be demolished and reconstructed as postwar housing projects gain momentum. At this time some committee of reputable and solid citizens should be ready with a memorial park or a memorial drive plan. Memorial parkways, properly landscaped and developed on broad rights of way, connecting the park system into one continuous system, or loop drives around the city, or by-passes around suburban and rural communities, could be used as the sites of memorial parks and plantings. Freeways—a term being used to designate very broad express highways between major cities—are being envisioned as postwar work-makers. As these freeways develop, real opportunities should present themselves

The Mirror of the Trade

for war memorial plantings at city approaches. The living war memorials might conceivably be planned jointly between the community and the state highway department, with the park taking the form of a developed area along the highway adjacent to the town or city approach. There are all kinds of possibilities involved, and each community must do its own thinking and planning."

With the public receiving the inspiration of war memorial plantings through the garden magazines, with park executives already thinking on the subject, nurserymen might now, individually if not collectively, give their assistance to the development of such projects in proper form—projects that are designed for lasting beauty and provided suitably for maintenance, in order that the memory of the veterans of this war may be perpetuated in a manner both fitting and enduring.

A YULETIDE FABLE.

At the holiday seasons house organs and business publications develop an urge to publish editorial sermons on extending the Christmas spirit of giving into a year-around practice of generosity. Some of these are accompanied by fables to illustrate the point. Here's the prize one of the current season:

He who gives most, receives most. It makes no difference whether he be the worker, the manufacturer, or the consumer. He who gives most will profit most.

For instance, take the experience of one Joe Smithers. Joe thought he could rise in the world of business by doing just what he was paid to do, and not one mite more. Smithers was a consistent chap, and this idea of "getting before you give" had become a habit with him. One Sunday, Smithers went down in his cellar to feed the furnace. He decided to dicker with it just as he dickered with the boss. So, he opened the door, got a shovel of coal and said to the furnace, "Now you give me some heat, and I'll give you this coal."

The poor dub froze to death.

BY the middle of 1944 a \$700,000,000 program of postwar public improvements for New York city will be fully prepared, according to Park Commissioner Robert Moses. The program not only covers expansion and rehabilitation of parks, parkways, express arteries and new schools, housing and other projects, but provides for more than 200,000,000 man-hours of labor to help solve the city's postwar unemployment problems.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

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VOL. LXXIX, No. 1

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CONTENTS

Observe Natural Forms in Pruning.....	5	By Leon Croizat
New Jersey Shade Tree Meeting.....	9	By P. P. Pirone
Uncommon Labiates of Garden Value.....	11	By C. W. Wood
Editorial.....	2	
—The New Year.....	2	
—Memorial Plantings.....	2	
—A Yuletide Fable.....	2	
Letters from Readers.....	4	
—Agrees with Advice.....	4	
—Old Firm on Cash Basis.....	4	
—Warning Comments.....	4	
—Indicate Rose Types.....	4	
C. J. Maloy in Hospital.....	4	
Griffing Improving.....	4	
Massachusetts Awards.....	4	
Twin Cities Meetir.....	8	
Harrison Sale.....	8	
Sneed's Early Holiday.....	8	
Insecticide Outlook.....	8	
Glen Saint Mary Changes.....	10	
E. D. Smith Is Ninety.....	10	
Natort Christmas Party.....	12	
In the Country's Service.....	13	
—Major Peter J. Cascio (portrait).....	13	
—Kibbe Promoted (portrait).....	13	
Renovating Landscape Plantings.....	16	
—“Come Out from Behind those Bushes”.....	16	
Obituary.....	17	
—Dr. E. P. Felt.....	17	
—Mrs. C. C. Mayhew.....	17	
Drives Away Corn Borer.....	17	
What's New in War Control.....	18	
—Orders.....	18	
—Freight Efficiency.....	18	
—Binder Twine.....	18	
—Cut Garden Rake Output.....	18	
—Limit Wrapping Paper.....	18	
—Farm Labor Wage Rates.....	18	
Wisconsin Leaders.....	19	
This Business of Ours.....	20	
—Nursery Stock Prices.....	20	
—Change.....	20	
Southwestern News.....	20	
Ilex Crenata Helleri.....	21	
Coming Events.....	22	
—On the Calendar.....	22	
—Program at Kansas City.....	22	
—Oklahoma Program.....	22	
—Iowa Program.....	22	
—Georgia Program.....	23	
—Maryland Program.....	23	
—Illinois Program.....	24	
—Indiana Conference.....	24	
—Ohio Short Course.....	25	
—Ohio Meeting Program.....	26	
—Michigan Speakers.....	26	
—Pennsylvania Plans.....	26	
—New Jersey Program.....	27	
—Regional Meetings of Shade Tree Conference.....	27	
Storm Cuts Attendance at Yule Party at Niles.....	28	
Clyde H. Stocking (portrait).....	28	
Richmans' Comeback.....	28	
New Plant Patents.....	29	
Paper Weight of Wood.....	29	
Reviews of New Books.....	30	
—Flowers in Color.....	30	
—Camellias in Color.....	30	
—Soil Properties.....	30	
—Garden Islands of East.....	30	
—Colorado Evergreens.....	31	
—Aid in Wild Country.....	31	
—Tree Pests of Northeast.....	31	
—Booklet on Truck Care.....	32	
—Identify Fruit Trees.....	32	
Bulletins Received.....	33	
Meet at Pittsburgh.....	34	

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Acorn Bag & Burlap Co.....	35	Felins Tying Machine Co.....	34	Morse Co., A. B.....	34
American Bulb Co.....	32	Forest Nursery Co., Inc.....	27	Mount Arbor Nurseries.....	25
American Chemical Paint Co.....	35	Foster Nursery Co.....	21	Musser Forests.....	18
American Florist Supply.....	34	Gardner's Nurseries.....	19	Natort Co., W. A.....	16
American National Bag & Burlap Co.....	34	George & Son, Jas. I.....	21	New Amsterdam Co.....	32
Andrews Nursery Co.....	27	Hall's Nurseries, Cleve.....	23	Nick's Nursery.....	25
Ariens Co.....	35	Heasley's Nurseries.....	21	Pacific Coast Nursery.....	29
Atkins Sons, L.....	35	Herbst Bros.....	21	Perry Nursery Co., O. H.....	24
Augustine Nurseries.....	23	Hess' Nurseries.....	19	Peterson & Doring, Inc.....	29
Bagatelle Nursery.....	21	Hill Nursery Co., D.....	36	Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.....	29
Bailey Nurseries, J. V.....	27	Hinsdale Nurseries.....	23	Princeton Nurseries.....	19
Bergen Florist Supplies.....	31	Hobbs & Sons, C. M.....	27	Rhode Island Nurseries.....	21
Boblink & Atkins.....	19	Holton & Hunkel Co.....	17	Rich & Sons Nursery.....	28
Boxwood Gardens.....	27	Howard-Hickory Co.....	32	Robinson, E. D.....	21
Broadway Rubber Mfg. Co.....	35	Howard Rose Co.....	29	Sarcolex Nurseries.....	23
Brownell Roses.....	23	Hydroponic Chemical Co.....	34	Scarff's Sons, W. N.....	27
Burr & Co., C. R.....	19	Ilgensfrits Sons Co., I. E.....	23	Scotch Grove Nursery.....	25
Burton's Hill Top Nurseries.....	25	Jackson & Perkins Co.....	19	Sherman Nursery Co.....	27
Buse, J. H.....	20	Kallay Bros. Co.....	25	Sherwood Nursery Co.....	28
California Nursery Co.....	22	Kelsey Nursery Service.....	21	Sneed Nursery Co.....	25
Campbell-Hausfeld Co.....	30	Kemp Mfg. Co.....	19	Southern Nursery & Landscape Co.....	27
Chase Co., Benjamin.....	34	Koster Co., Inc.....	19	Storrs & Harrison Nurseries.....	27
Chase Nursery Co.....	23	LaBar's Rhododendron Nursery.....	21	Summit Nurseries.....	27
Clarke & Co., W. B.....	23	Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries.....	14-15	Swink Nursery Co.....	21
Classified Ads.....	33	Leghorn's Evergreen Nurseries.....	21	Syracuse Pottery.....	31
Colby Pioneer Peat Co.....	32	Leonard & Son, A. M.....	21	Treadwell Nursery Co.....	27
Daniels, Inc., C. R.....	34	Lovett, Lester C.....	21	Verhalen Nursery Co.....	25
Doty & Doerner, Inc.....	29	McFarland Advertising Service.....	12	Want Ads.....	32
Dow Chemical Co.....	11	McGill & Son, A.....	29	Weiler Nurseries Co.....	25
Dummett, Arthur.....	16	McHutchison & Co.....	34	Westminster Nurseries.....	21
Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc.....	21	Meehan Co., Thos. B.....	32	Willis Nursery Co.....	25
Egyptian Nurseries.....	17	Milton Nursery Co.....	29	Wilson's Nursery, C.....	27
Evergreen Nursery Co.....	25	Moran, E. C.....	32	Woodruff & Sons, Inc., F. H.....	22
Fairview Evergreen Nurseries.....	23				

Published on the first and fifteenth of each month by American Nurseryman Pub. Co., 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill. Telephone: Wabash 8194. Subscription rates: \$1.00 per year; outside United States, \$1.50; single copies, 10c. Entered as second-class matter December 14, 1933, at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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Letters from Readers

AGREES WITH ADVICE.

I am rather late in writing this letter, but want to congratulate you on your editorial in the December 1 issue of the American Nurseryman, "Reduce Liabilities."

I agree that many nurserymen who think they are making some money are just depleting their stock and not keeping up their planting and equipment. It was sound advice and is indicative as to how much thought you have given to our industry.

Louis E. Hillenmeyer.

OLD FIRM ON CASH BASIS.

We wish to compliment you on the editorial in the December 1 issue, "Reduce Liabilities." Because we have followed the policy of selling wholesale for cash on delivery or net thirty days, and buying the same way, for the past ten or eleven years, we can agree with you heartily that that is the most businesslike policy to follow.

When we first started this procedure at the bottom of the depression, we did so voluntarily so that we could operate on a cash basis and not go any farther behind than we already were. This worked out so well that we make it a policy now. In fact, in dealing with our contract growers we advance them money from spring right through until fall, so that they have a steady income, and when the stock is delivered in the fall, we are not faced with large bills, which are not always easy to meet.

Some of the old firms you speak about like to buy on June 1 terms, but when they sell they like to have two per cent ten days or net thirty days as terms of payment.

John W. Kelly.

WARNING COMMENTS.

Editorials such as "Reduce Liabilities" in your December 1, 1943, issue do not escape notice, I assure you. Committees and other groups of the trade associations discuss your editorials, and more will be heard at the regular meetings which are now following.

Personally I should comment on such editorials as follows: Valuable time has already passed by in which to plant new stock. Higher prices are on the way, resulting in less for the spare dollar that has been picked up. And since the spare dollar is

to the taxing authorities extra profit, this dollar has already been seriously reduced through victory and excess profit taxes. Thus, when this dollar goes shopping for replacements it cannot go far toward replacing the material assets that produced it in the first place.

Of course, I note the tone of warning which puts the wholesaler in a better position to collect from the retailer. However, a serious warning should be added for the benefit of the retailer who has been accustomed to extend all-too-liberal terms to his clients, especially those ritzy clients who place large orders for material and labor and who let accounts run for almost unlimited time. I believe more retailers run into difficulties because collections are not prompt than for any other cause, and I believe that some really large firms are as seriously affected by this evil as the many smaller firms.

Lastly, I would comment on the emergency activities which have taken hold of many of us. Many of us have gone too far into those activities of which we know little and at which experts have made such poor showings. The results are that not only have financial losses been incurred, but the nursery business has been so badly neglected that the only thing left from the ruins will be the name.

Marinus Van Der Pol.

INDICATE ROSE TYPES.

As a lover of roses and a believer in truth and fair play, I think the general rose-loving public is entitled to a better deal than is given them by some of the sellers of roses. I think it is fine for the big rose firms of our country to get out beautiful colored plates showing the colors and describing the beauty of their products. I am not even against their glowing language describing in grandiloquent phrases the colors of petals and foliage, but when ambiguous terms are used to hide the real type of rose being described it adds up to nothing but deception. I think the great rose-loving public is being mistreated, and any rose dealer who is willing to be half fair should indicate the kind of rose being described, such as H. P., H. T. or T., and so forth, on the picture or in the description of the rose.

Deception by omission is just as

dishonest as deception by commission. Hoping on behalf of fair play for the great rose-loving public of America that you publish this article, I am, A. W. Kenyon.

C. J. MALOY IN HOSPITAL.

Charles J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y., is confined in the Genesee hospital, having suffered a cerebral hemorrhage August 3. His condition remains unchanged and not at all favorable.

Mr. Maloy, 80 years old November 3, is an honorary member of the American Association of Nurserymen and has been secretary and treasurer for many years of the New York State Nurserymen's Association, American Protective Wholesale Fruit Tree Growers' Association and Ornamental Growers' Association.

Mr. Maloy is secretary of the Ellwanger & Barry Co., which operated one of the foremost nurseries in the country until it discontinued that business in 1915, to manage only its large real estate holdings.

GRIFFING IMPROVING.

After examination at a local hospital, W. C. Griffing, head of the Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Tex., was removed to the John Sealey hospital, Galveston, Tex., December 21, and underwent an operation there. His son, Lieut. Ralph C. Griffing, who is stationed at Mississippi State College, came home with his wife and children for Christmas, and he was at Galveston with his father. The latter was reported making rapid recovery, and he expressed appreciation of the many remembrances from friends in the trade while he was in the hospital.

MASSACHUSETTS AWARDS.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has announced the following medal awards:

Jackson Dawson memorial medal, to Wilfred Wheeler, Hatchville, Mass., for his work on the American holly and beach plums. Mr. Wheeler was the first Massachusetts commissioner of agriculture.

Thomas Roland memorial medal, to Edward Owen Orpet, Santa Barbara, Cal., who has done notable work in securing from South Africa many useful and attractive bulbous and other plants.

George R. White medal of honor, to Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden, New York, and an author and lecturer on gardening.

Observe Natural Forms in Pruning

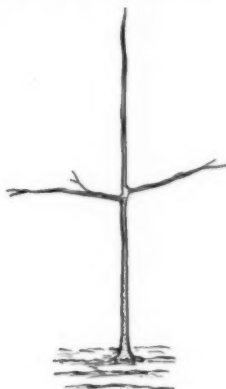
By Leon Croizat, *Arnold Arboretum*

A painter takes for granted that the dash of color he lays on his canvas will stay put. A pruner, on the contrary, works upon live matter which never stands still, for, once cut off, a branch will tend to renew itself. Art for art, a good pruner yields little to a good painter. Both build beauty and pleasure and the pruner's lot is not necessarily the easier.

In getting the material together for these short notes, I had intended at first to write something practical, so to speak, and fit to interest mostly, if not exclusively, those who make of pruning their living or their hobby. As I progressed, it dawned on me that it would be foolish to attempt to condense in a few sentences a subject which requires a lifetime to master, and that I had better deal with generalities, touching upon as few details as possible. I came to the conclusion, at last, that broad thoughts about the ways of branching of woody plants might be my best subject. Many who are interested in trees and shrubs for pleasure are bound to welcome what is understood as general information on their hobby. The professional, likewise, may gain something.

The main point in the art of pruning is to visualize the plant both as it would grow if left alone, and as it will grow under the handling of the knife and the shears. To secure such a visualization by a reasoned

seeming confusion of branches and branchlets that is a tree to those who do not know it. Naturally, the reader of this article will use his own imagination and embroider at leisure upon the bare threads which are furnished him here; learning



1. The Sapling.

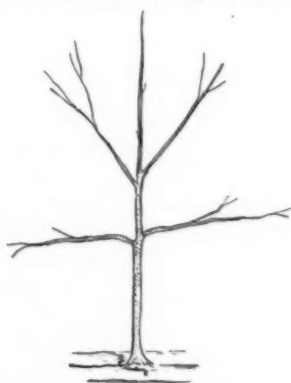
how to get rid of an unwelcome cane in a lilac, and how to recognize a linden in the distance are just about the same thing, although the trimmings of one or the other kind of knowledge may be different. Every form of knowledge interlocks with every other, and hardly anything is more practical than sound generalities.

All plants have looks of their own, just as have human beings, dogs and chickens. In a woody plant the looks are determined by two factors, which are closely interwoven in practice, but can well be considered to be distinct in theory. A woody plant has a skeleton formed by the trunk and the main limbs, and a flesh—so to speak—made up of countless branchlets of all kinds. The foliage enters into this picture, of course, but less than one might expect at first; witness the ease by which lindens with a similar type of leaf can be identified in the distance from their outlines. The habit of the branchlets is perhaps the most important element in this complex picture, for the branchlets are to the tree what the flesh is to the face of a human being. So approached, a man and a plant are exactly comparable, which will seem to many to be an odd way of looking at nature. Unfortunately in this short article I cannot be concerned with branchlets, but must

consider only main limbs and trunks, or boles. At some later date I hope to have something to say on the branchlets alone.

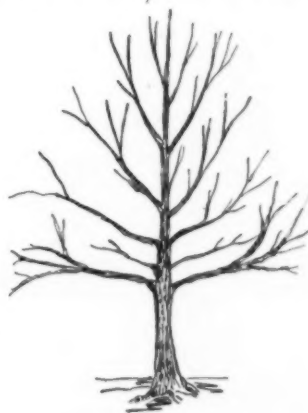
In dealing with the usual run of cultivated plants we can accept as generally true two facts: (1) The growth will direct itself toward the nearest source of daylight; (2) all empty spaces within the range of growth will in time tend to fill up. These two factors, light and space, balance themselves nicely, as witness the ultimate order that reigns in a wood, each tree, shrub or herb growing where it can best do so. Likewise, the canopy of a tree tends to be symmetric all around. To state these truisms is less naive than it seems, for many a good plant has never yielded its best in cultivation on account of their violation, and not a few excellent trees have been ruined by the avoidable loss of some limb.

Let us consider a sapling, and for the sake of generalization reduce it to its barest skeleton (figure 1). It will have a trunk and a growth of branches borne out of it and upon it. The initial position taken by the main branches depends upon many factors, some due to the surroundings—which do not interest us here—and others upon the nature of the tree itself. In many cases, the first pair of branches come out near-



2. First Pair of Branches.

rather than an instinctive process—the latter being much longer—we must be able to break down the plant into its components and to analyze it as a landscape architect analyzes the elements of a design, ultimately bringing order into the

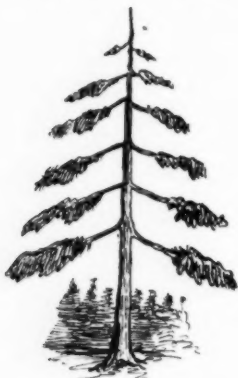


3. Fan Pattern of Branching.

ly opposite and pretty much in line with the ground. The growth of the branches immediately above this first pair creates a problem; it means to the tree that the new branches must be put out to get as much light as possible, without

interfering in so doing with the proper function of the limbs which first came out.

This problem strictly involves building, and it is solved by trees in fully as many ways as architects build to suit the needs of man. In some cases the new growth will tend to take a position which is directly in between that of the first branches



4. Branches in Tiers.

and the trunk (figure 2). This we may call the "fan solution," because the tree grows as a fan opens. A fan, of course, revolves around a single point, while a tree opens up along a line (the trunk), but the two movements do not materially differ. A repetition of this growth yields a pattern of branching, that is, an outline, which is commonly seen in deciduous trees (figure 3), the oldest limbs tending to stand out horizontally, the youngest more or less slanting toward the trunk.



5. Self-pruning of Branches.

Every conceivable form of crown is possible under the "fan solution," from the broad columnar to the near-pyramidal, depending upon the angle which the branch establishes with the trunk. Let us not forget that angles are of the utmost im-

portance in everything which calls for design and structure.

Many conifers solve the problem we are dealing with in other manners. The first main branches may bear branchlets and leaves at their tips only, so that they are not interfered with by the parallel but shorter branch above. The final arrangement is in tiers (figure 4), and we have here the "layer solution." In other cases something happens which is widespread among trees of all kinds, but is characteristic of certain conifers. Instead of growing so as to be always longer than the branches next above, the lower branches gradually lose out and are in time eliminated by dying off. It is the tree which in this case prunes itself out, so that there results a tall, limbless trunk, which shoots up and carries branches only at the top (figure 5). This could well be called the "self-pruning solution."

Still another arrangement, frequently found in conifers of the Old World, those of southern Europe particularly, but also met with in plants of the pea family (leguminosae) and others, is the formation of a more or less irregular and umbrella-like crown up in the bole. This "dome solution" quite often goes hand in hand with self-pruning; it comes about when the main leader (trunk) puts out a lateral branch which is exceptionally robust and forces the leader aside. Other branches grow in time which repeat the process so that the leaders constantly lose their position of power (figure 6) precisely as if a bush were to grow at the top of a straight, tall trunk.

In all these arrangements the trunk is the keystone around which the tree builds itself up. When, as in many conifers, there is a sharp differentiation between the trunk and the branches, a tree damaged at the top of the trunk is ruined, pretty much as would be a wheel revolving around shattered ball bearings. Naturally, it is a wise old saying that it is not good to head back the trunk of any tree. It is also plain that frost cracks, which bring about the growth of irregular branches by damaging the bole, are always a matter of serious concern to the experienced tree man and bear watching for years after the damage has been done. Everybody knows that rooted branchlets of many conifers can grow back to large size, but that they never reproduce a trunk, merely straggling on and on, a fact which is taken ad-

vantage of in reproducing certain ornamental clones. The reason is always the same; the trunk is specialized as trunk and the branches as branches, so that the latter can never replace the former. Contrariwise, in many deciduous trees a scion will reproduce a trunk on its stock almost without prodding,



6. Dome Arrangement.

because in these trees every branch has potentially the nature of a full-fledged trunk. The field of practical applications in horticulture which is suggested by these simple remarks is wide, and even more so in scientific botany, the two learnings being closely related.

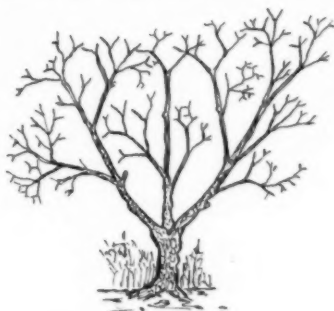
The trees we have so far dealt with have a growth as strongly keyed around the bole as a fan is bound to its pin. However, many are the trees that work out structural solutions in their growth, giving the



7. Theoretical Forking Pattern.

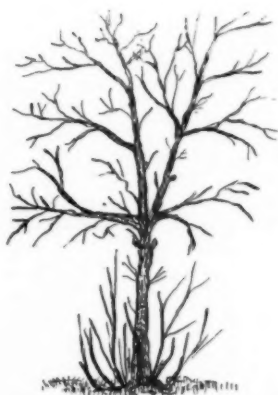
trunk a less exalted mission. Most characteristic in this respect are the woody plants in which the main leaders end with clusters of flowers. Since these clusters die off after bearing fruit, each leader is ultimately headed back by a process of self-pruning that

acts at the top, this time, not at the sides. The plant itself goes on forking out endlessly in the manner known as dichotomous in technical language. In theory, the branching of such a tree as this should follow the lines of the pattern shown in figure 7, but in practice it often becomes established along the lines of figure 8, illustrating a phellodendron. This is because the plant does not



8. Actual Forking Pattern.

immediately bear flowers, and some of its branches have the opportunity of getting well established early in the sapling stage, while others, instead of forking out evenly after flower bearing, fork to one side only, with the result that the growth appears to be continuous (sympodial growth, so called by technicians). In a tree of this nature the habit tends to be spreading and more or less flat-topped, as in phellodendron and kalopanax. Even in certain Oriental maples this habit appears, harking back to the fact that the flower cluster



9. Low Branches and Suckers.

ends the limb. If no forking takes place, or only one of the branches of the fork dominates, as in the horse chestnuts, the habit is no longer the characteristic one just described. Naturally, a good trimming out of the buds will have an immediate and

lasting influence on the manner of branching of all these trees.

In some instances the main leader dies off at the tip before reaching a height worth mentioning, leaving the early branches to shift for themselves, which happens in many large but prevailingly shrubby magnolias. In the generality of the cases, however, the woody plants that branch off into several main trunks (witness certain lindens and maples) do so by the direct method of allowing some of the limbs to compete with the trunk and to become in due time just as well established as is the trunk itself. This is the "free-for-all solution," one of the commonest found in nature, the ultimate symmetry of the tree depending upon the interplay of light and space, as I have already stated.

Little change is required to pass from a tree that branches low and forms only a short bole to an outright shrub which branches directly on a level with the ground. An elm from central Europe that suckers and sends out a few main leaders from a bole about ten feet tall (figure 9) easily becomes a full-fledged shrub in northern Europe because there the trunk happens to be shortened and the primary growth proves unable to soar on account of less favorable climatic conditions (figure 10). We see the gradual passing of trees into shrubs even in plants common in cultivation like willows, magnolias and buckeyes, some species in these groups being treelike and others definitely shrubby. It is not a quip to state that a shrub is so democratic a tree that it grants all its limbs the same rights at birth. Such a saying has direct and practical application in pruning; if all the branches of a shrub have the same rights, this shrub is not going to be hurt when an old cane—resembling a trunk, but by no means a true one—is cut down at the ground. Everybody knows that to decapitate an old cane in order to prune it is like getting one's ace trumped at the bridge table; the best way of getting back into presentability an aged and unkempt bush is to raze it to the ground after a summertime of good feeding, trading old canes for new ones. Since trees can easily become shrubs, it is not surprising that shrubs should pass in their turn without difficulty into lower forms of growth, such as a low bush, sending out yearly from its rambling roots part-woody growth, or a straight perennial from the rootstock, like *Euphorbia polychroma*. The ultimate difference in the branching of trees is whether they obey the trunk as a dictator, or whether they

accept the trunk and the main limbs as equals. This distinction is not absolute—nothing is ever absolute in nature—but it is worth knowing as fundamental.

To deal even in a few words with the growth of shrubs proves here impossible, but something at least should be said of the "pickaback" arrangement exhibited by many of them,



10. Shrub Form.

such for instance as the double-flowering plum, *Prunus triloba* multiplex, and certain forms of the purple osier or willow, *Salix purpurea*. In these shrubs the main canes grow away from the center of the plant and tend to arch out or to run horizontally, which is normal for all low-growing plants. These canes, instead of bearing branchlets at the side as most trees do, put out new growth on their back, the new branchlets shooting up at first, then arching downward again. The pattern that results is illustrated in figure 11, every younger cane playing leap-frog, as it were, upon the back of another. This manner of growth yields in time ex-



11. Pick-a-back Shrub Growth.

ceptionally fine shrubs, being as graceful as the rose formed by the waters of a monumental fountain. Unfortunately, such a growth is likely to suffer by poor pruning technique. If an unwanted cane is allowed to grow too stout and belatedly headed back,

the "pickaback" younger branchlet that under careful pruning would replace the lopped off end of the older cane never fits well, and the stump left by the amputation shows through-out. To trim back in time is but one of the requirements of the pruning of "pickaback" shrubs.

The sketches that accompany this article show trees flattened out, but the reader should use his imagination, seeing the plants as they actually grow by spreading all around. The basic pattern of branching unchecked by conditions in the surroundings is the same in every direction, as everybody knows. The definitions in these cursory notes, I should care to add, are not to be taken without a grain of salt. For instance, the "free-for-all solution" present in certain trees may well be accompanied by self-pruning and ultimately by "domes," such as have been characterized in the preceding paragraphs. The purpose of this article is precisely that of inviting attention to overlooked or unknown factors of growth, which when noticed make it possible to rationalize a tree as a structure. So rationalized, a tree is no longer a haphazard assemblage of trunks, limbs and branchlets, but a precise body, that, when properly handled, responds to our wishes within its own limitations.

TWIN CITIES MEETING.

Morton Arneson was elected president of the Twin Cities Nurserymen's Association at the annual meeting, held December 17, at Wade's restaurant, Minneapolis, Minn. Gordon Bailey was elected vice-president, and Arthur Ruedlinger was named secretary-treasurer. H. J. Reid was elected to the board of directors. Most of the business at the meeting centered around the matter of prices for spring sales.

HARRISON SALE.

Holdings of Harrison Nurseries, Inc., Berlin, Md., were auctioned at a 3-day sale, held December 7 to 9, for a total of approximately \$136,983. The largest buyer was G. Hale Harrison, president of Harrison Bros., Berlin. He acquired \$60,985 in farms and \$16,000 worth of personal properties.

The corporation went into receivership in November, 1940, and the sale was conducted by the Union Trust Co. of Maryland, Baltimore, trustee, and Horace Davis, Berlin, receiver. Twenty-nine farm properties totaling 3,213 acres were sold at

Snow Hill, while personal properties were auctioned at Ironshire and Berlin. The largest property sold was the 556-acre Peters farm at Ironshire, purchased by Mr. Harrison for \$40,300.

SNEED'S EARLY HOLIDAY.

When Jack Sneed, son of J. Frank Sneed, vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen, spent two weeks' leave at home, at Oklahoma City, Okla., the family held an early Christmas celebration, as all the children were away for the holiday itself. Second Lieut. J. F. Sneed, Jr., is now with Headquarters Squad 3, Third Marine Air Wing, Cherry Point, N. C. The

elder Sneed daughter, Madaline, is with her husband, Lieut. R. R. Bloss, Jr., at Douglas, Ariz., where he is an instructor. Lucille, the younger daughter, spent Christmas with her room mate at San Antonio, Tex., and brought her home for the latter part of their vacation before returning to Hockaday School January 6.

The Sneed Nursery Co. has had all the business that could be handled the past fall with the amount of labor available. In the closing thirty days of the year, reports Mr. Sneed, more inquiries were received for jobs than in all the rest of the year put together. Evidently the shortage of labor in the defense areas will begin to ease up the coming spring, he observed.

Insecticide Outlook

The 1944 outlook for most insecticide and fungicide chemical materials is favorable from a supply standpoint with the exception of rotenone and pyrethrum.

Supplies of rotenone are critically short, and other chemical preparations are being used in its place whenever possible. While the government is restricting rotenone to a select list of applications, consumers not able to obtain their usual quantities are utilizing instead arsenic, cryolite and various synthetic compounds. These are employed as extenders, activators in rotenone compounds.

Pyrethrum is another insecticide material in restricted supply. Large shipments have been obtained from the Kenya Colony, Africa, but the army is using nearly all of it for mosquito control.

Both rotenone and pyrethrum formerly came altogether from foreign sources, and their scarcity has spurred chemical research for replacements or synthetics. Thanite, a pine-tree derivative made by Hercules Powder Co., is a replacement for pyrethrum.

The outlook for other related materials is favorable, according to the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association.

Cryolite is said to be ample for extensive use. It is available only for food crops and for victory gardens.

Paradichlorobenzene appears adequate for agricultural use, while supplies of Paris green are considered uncertain, owing to the absence of information on requirements for export and uncertainty of insect infestations. The carry-over is small and supplies may be extremely tight.

Refined sulphur supplies should

be adequate, according to the manpower bottlenecks.

In the field of wettable spreaders and stickers, WPB is quoted to the effect that the supply of dry detergents is extremely low at present, and that paste or liquid wetting materials should be used wherever possible.

The carry-over of calcium arsenate is sixty-seven per cent above last year, but this is forty per cent lower than the 1936-1940 average. Arsenic allocations for the last quarter of 1943, for insecticides which go into consumption in 1944, were lower in amount than the industry requested, also lower than WPB had planned.

It is said that much of the crude arsenic allocated to insecticide manufacturers was of low grade, which slows up production. However, the board has arranged materially to increase arsenic allocations for the first and second quarters of 1944, and the industry believes that seasonal production goals can be reached if the quality delivered is reasonably good.

Formaldehydes for insecticide use continue light under WPB allocation.

Lead arsenate is reported to have a carry-over stock twenty-five per cent greater than a year ago, but one that is only thirty-eight per cent of the 1936-1940 average. The industry program recommended an increase over last year of twelve and one-half per cent, with production to be completed by June 15, 1944.

It is said that reduced allocations and qualities of raw arsenic militate against the foregoing estimate. Industry has been promised additional materials for the first and second quarters of 1944 and will strive to make up lost production despite manpower problems.

New Jersey Shade Tree Meeting

By P. P. Pirone

The combined meeting of the New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions and the eastern section of the National Shade Tree Conference, held at the Essex House, Newark, N. J., December 8, 1943, proved highly successful both as regards the subject presented and the attendance.

One hundred and fourteen members of both organizations were registered, nearly half of whom were conference members from New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland and Ohio. Prof. Donald Welch, of Cornell University, president of the National Shade Tree Conference, was among the dignitaries present.

Officers of the New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions elected for 1944 were: President, Carl Witte, Maplewood; vice-president, William M. McIntyre, Morristown; secretary-treasurer, Philip Alden, Kearney.

Elected to the board of directors were Ralph Kauffman, Rutherford; Nelson T. Kessler, Trenton; Henry De L. Snyder, Haddonfield, and Lawrence Young, Verona. Also elected to the board were John W. Oakwood, Elizabeth, and Richard Walters, Maplewood, to replace John Pierson, Elizabeth, and William McIntyre, respectively.

At the business meeting of the Shade Tree Conference members, Carl Witte was appointed to the board of governors and the following were named as alternates for the eastern region: Philip Alden, Kearney; I. B. Dewson, Ridgewood, N. J.; Edgar Rex, New Brunswick, N. J.; F. M. Harrington, White Plains, N. Y., and F. L. Parr, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

The joint meeting was formally opened by Newark City Commissioner Ralph A. Villani, director of parks and public property, who warmly welcomed the group and described Newark's shade tree planting program. He spoke of a 4-year plan which called for the planting of 100,000 shade trees along the city's streets and in parks and said that at the expiration of the four years, eighteen months hence, the program would be largely realized.

Dr. P. P. Pirone, of Rutgers University, executive assistant to the state victory garden chairman, Prof. F. G. Helyar, summarized the results of the victory garden move-

ment in New Jersey for 1943. He described how shade tree men and park superintendents had cooperated in the movement during the past year and called for additional volunteers among the group to help in an even more extensive program of food production in 1944.

Dr. Joseph Evans, extension entomologist at Cornell University, discussed the part commercial arborists could play in the fruit tree spraying program. He pointed out that no matter how thoroughly an early season spray program was conducted, it might be a complete failure if it were not carried through the season. Apple maggot infestations would cause considerable crop losses if the spray program were discontinued in early June, he pointed out.

"The shade tree operator should have a good idea of the pests and diseases with which he has to contend before he starts spraying anyone's orchard." He left the decision of whether or not to engage in such efforts entirely up to the arborist by saying, "If you feel you can support the general food production program, if you can do the job without waste of insecticides and fungicides, if you can be sure of reasonable satisfaction to the owner of the fruit trees, and if you can make a profit, then you are justified in engaging in the program."

Dr. Evans illustrated his talk with kodachrome slides showing the principal insect pests and injuries on apples.

Prof. L. C. Chadwick, secretary-treasurer of the national conference, spoke on shade trees in the postwar period, the fertilizer situation for 1944 and cultural practices in wartime. Professor Chadwick felt that, despite all the postwar planning, we should find ourselves in much the same condition as we were before the war.

"It is well to adopt some sort of a flexible program for the postwar period which can be revised from time to time as the need arises," he said. He predicted that there would be stiff competition in the shade tree business after the war and stated that the only way to meet this competition would be with work of good quality.

"With increased manpower available after the war, we can expect the average tree helper to be of

higher quality. This statement is based on some provision for training by two principal groups. The first includes the arborist concerns, which will continue to educate and develop their own staffs, and the second, colleges and universities, which will offer courses in arboriculture," he continued.

As to the postwar demand for arborists' services, Professor Chadwick stated that if, as is felt by many, most of the construction work will include small homes, the problem will be considerably different than it was in the prewar period.

"The tree man will have to do a better all-around job, one which is not confined to work on trees alone, but one which will include also shrub planting, landscaping and lawn care. If the organization is large enough, a specialist should be employed in each of these fields, and each branch should be self-supporting."

"The time has also come when arborists should charge for consultations and services, heretofore given gratis in the hope of getting a job later—which usually doesn't materialize," he continued.

At the luncheon, Dr. W. H. Martin, dean of the New Jersey college of agriculture and director of the New Jersey experiment station, gave his usual highly inspiring message to the group. Dr. Martin briefly reviewed the national agricultural situation and stated that victory gardens will be needed even more in 1944 to help the over-all food production campaign. Among the prominent guests at the speakers' table was E. L. D. Seymour, horticultural editor of *American Home* and an old friend of the shade tree commissioners and arborists.

Edgar Rex, of the New Jersey department of agriculture, opened the afternoon program with a presentation of the findings in a recent survey of the London plane canker disease. The survey covered 63,100 plane trees in Camden, Gloucester and Burlington counties. It revealed that as of September 1, 200 dead or diseased trees were standing in Gloucester City, twenty in Haddonfield and twenty-five in Audubon. More than 352 infected trees were still standing in all the areas surveyed.

Mr. Rex stated that as a result of this survey he hoped his department

would be in a position to bring the importance of the disease to the attention of the responsible officials in the infested areas, and to furnish them with adequate information from time to time, with the ultimate objective of cleaning out the disease.

The main problem uncovered as the result of the survey, Mr. Rex pointed out, was the difficulty of determining who had jurisdiction of trees planted between the sidewalk and street curb. Before effective eradication work can be done, we must have a definite ruling of some sort as to just where the jurisdiction of the shade tree official ends and where that of the property owner begins, he concluded.

Samuel Baxter, superintendent of Fairmount park, Philadelphia, described the finding of a true oriental plane in lower Merion township, Pennsylvania. He pointed out that while many trees are sold as oriental planes, actually they are the London plane. He also described the fruit and leaf characters of the several species. His talk was illustrated with pressed leaf and fruit specimens and slides.

Harold Girth, of the New Jersey department of agriculture, told of the recent work on the control of the pine sawfly by means of parasites. He described how the parasite *Microgaster fuscipennis* is reared in the laboratory and how it is distributed to centers of heavy sawfly larva infestation. Mr. Girth stated that the parasite has become established in all areas where it has been released and that it promises to become an important factor in the control of the pest.

Prof. Firman E. Bear, head of the soils department at Rutgers, spoke on soils in relation to tree growth.

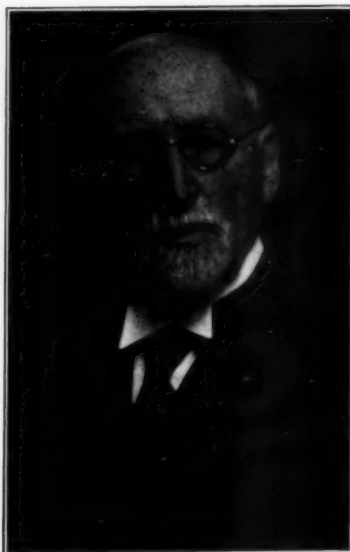
"The tree is an index of the soil," he said, "and the soil an index of the climate. The presence of walnut usually indicates a good deep fertile soil, whereas beeches usually indicate heavy soils with poor drainage."

The availability of insecticides and fungicides for tree men in 1944 was the subject of a paper presented by Charles L. Smith, fellow in the department of entomology at Rutgers. Mr. Smith stated that the release of some of the short items might occur late next spring after the requirements for food crops have been met. There is no restriction on organic thiocyanates, he said, and tree men might well consider these as substitutes for some of the less available items.

A round-table discussion on solving wartime problems was led by J. C. Kenealy, Ardmore, Pa., and E. W. Higgins, Arlington, Mass., substituting for Norman Armstrong, White Plains, N. Y., who was absent because of illness.

Following the annual banquet in the evening, the members of both groups were addressed by Prof. Alfred Cookman on Canadian wild life, who showed actual photographs of wild life in their native haunts.

He also displayed the flag of International Adventurers, Inc., which is presented to some adventurer from time to time. Professor Cookman was the fifth person to receive it. This flag was flown by Admiral Byrd over the South Pole.



E. D. Smith.

Despite wartime restrictions and other factors, the eighteenth annual meeting of the New Jersey Federation of Shade Tree Commissions was one of the best held yet. The success is due to the untiring efforts of the program committee and to the cooperation between this committee and that of the eastern branch of the National Shade Tree Conference.

GLEN SAINT MARY CHANGES.

E. L. Steele has been elected president of the Glen Saint Mary Nurseries, Glen Saint Mary, Fla., to succeed the late H. E. Cornell, who died suddenly in September. Mr. Steele continues in charge of the ornamental nurseries. A. G. Scott, former sales manager, has been appointed general manager of the citrus division of the firm.

The Glen Saint Mary Nurseries

were founded in 1882 by the late George L. Taber, who was president of the firm until his death in 1930. His widow and son, George L. Taber, Jr., are vice-presidents.

E. D. SMITH IS NINETY.

Congratulations from persons in many walks of life and from many places marked the ninetieth birthday, December 8, of Senator E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont., Canada, who started the fruit-growing industry on the Niagara peninsula, founded one of the first commercial nurseries in his country and established the first pure jam factory in the Dominion. He is the second oldest member of the senate in Canada in years and in service, still attending to his duties at Ottawa with tireless energy.

Son of an Ontario grain farmer, he early turned his attention to fruit growing, and his example was followed by others until the Niagara fruit belt became famous. The demand for orchard trees led him into the nursery business, which thereafter developed rapidly. Subsequently he developed retail channels of trade for the fruit growers, and in line with that enterprise he started modestly in the jam and jelly business. Like his other undertakings, it thrived apace through his devotion, industry, enterprise and fair dealing.

In 1900 he was elected to the house of commons and served two sessions, after which he was honored with appointment to the senate. A life-long Anglican, he served for forty-two years as a warden of St. John's Church, Winona, helping to erect the present edifice.

Mrs. Smith died in 1932. There are two sons, Brigadier Armand Smith, former officer commanding the First Canadian Infantry Brigade, invalided home following injuries overseas, and Leon Smith, besides one daughter, Mrs. Gordon Conant, and four sisters, three of them in their eighties. Grandsons are upholding the family's military record, those in service being 2nd Lieut. Roger Conant and Capt. Llewellyn Smith, 1st Battalion R. H. L. I., and Trooper Alastair Smith, with a Canadian tank corps, both sons of Brigadier Smith.

Senator Smith is chairman of the board of E. D. Smith & Sons, Ltd. Brigadier Armand Smith is now president and general manager of the company.

HOWARD GAAR, Chesterfield, Ind., is working in a war factory. The shortage of help has curtailed landscape operations of Gaar Bros.

Uncommon Labiates of Garden Value

By C. W. Wood

Gardeners often look upon labiates, and sometimes with reason, as dull plants. As a family they are more blessed with fragrance than they are with beauty of flower, though there are some quite brilliant exceptions to the rule, and occasionally one finds a plant that attracts attention by reason of its lovely foliage. It is the purpose of these notes to draw upon a lifetime interest in uncommon plants to point out a few meritorious labiates not often seen in gardens. Most of them should yield to a little searching; others may be more elusive; none should so completely hide itself that diligent search would not locate it. It is the latter that are likely to make the grower the most money, because they will be the ones in which competition will be least keen or actually nonexistent. And why, I often ask myself, should one expect every wanted plant to be at one's finger tips? If that were so, much of the zest in plant growing would be absent.

Lamium is not an exciting genus, being rather dull of color. Some of the species are, also, too invasive to make happy companions for delicate plants. I suspect that the latter character has much to do with the way gardeners treat the entire genus, taking their cue from the many writers who have spoken disparagingly of the group. For instance, Mrs. Wilder said in one of her books that a certain group of spreaders, in which *lamium* was included, "Should not be so much as whispered." Others, quoting that phrase, forget to add that she was talking about the small rock garden when those words were written. The only *lamium* that one is likely to see in our gardens is *L. maculatum* and, when found at all, it is usually allowed to take care of itself. Its greatest value as a garden ornament is found in that part of the species with white blotches along the midrib of the leaves. But it varies somewhat in that respect, and so one must use a selective eye to gather the best. The worst feature about the plant, in my estimation, is the dull astringent purple-red color of the type, but that is not present in the white of variety *album*. The latter is, in fact, a worthy subject for planting in nonconsidered places.

Another dead nettle, *L. orvala* al-

bum, which I grew several years ago, deserves a place among the uncommon labiates, not only because it is rarely seen, but also for its value as an underplanting in partly shaded places, as in open woodlands. The books tell us that the species is a plant of subalpine woodlands, where it makes a bushy plant to the height of two feet or less, with purple flowers in whorls in summer. *L. orvala album* is an exact counterpart, except that the quite large flowers are creamy-white, making an attractive garden subject. My notes tell me that it comes quite true from seeds—a suggestion for growers looking for uncommon plants of easy culture and propagation.

A large genus like *salvia* (the books account for upward of 500 species) is a happy hunting ground for a curious gardener. It is also a good place to look for garden ornaments. Gardeners have, through the ages, gathered around themselves not a few good ones, including *S. azurea* and its variety *pitcheri*, *memorosa*, *patens*, *scclarea* and *pratensis*. However, the search either has not gone far enough, or some equally good ones have been overlooked. For instance, there is *S. scclarea turkestanica*, one of the noblest and most pleasingly showy sages that I know, which would surely gain instant recognition if it were shown to the gardener. The plant gets up to three feet in height, with pinkish quadrangular stems and large showy pink bracts, which are decorative throughout the summer. It is more or less biennial, but, like many biennial sages, it usually selfsows with freedom, making a permanent feature after it is once introduced into a planting. There is a form of this plant, known as *superba* and the Vatican sage, whose pyramids of lovely silky foliage and conspicuous rosy bracts would excite the most jaded gardener. As it has lately received the impetus of extensive advertising, it is not only readily available, but the demand has already been created.

There has been in this garden for several years a sage under label of *S. scabiosaefolia*, which impresses me more and more with its garden value. It is a subshrub to a height of thirty inches, or perhaps three feet in heavy soil, with pretty *scabiosa*-like leaves and large blue-lipped white flowers during June. It makes

an impressive sight in an old specimen with a dozen or so stems. An ability to stand up under the most adverse weather conditions, including drought, heat and cold, should add to its value.

There is a growing demand for plants of special landscape value, including the tall ones which give accent to the garden. There is a sage, *S. verbascifolia*, especially fitted for that role. It will grow four feet tall, or even taller under high culture, with gracefully slender stems set with yellow-splashed purple flowers. It is truly a striking plant while in bloom. At the other extreme in readily available sages is the lovely little *S. Jurisici*, whose height of a foot or less and long blooming season endear it to all who know it. Reports on its flowering habits vary not a little, though a majority agree that it is one of the most persistent of the sages. Here in northern Michigan it puts on its showiest performance during June and early July, with a more scattering display during the summer, but it nearly always is hearty in its endeavor if lightly sheared over as soon as its first exuberant period passes. Most of the books remind us that "there seems to be no good pure yellow" sage. The qualifying adjective "good" makes the assertion true in most so-called yellows, but the not too critical will find some enjoyment in the pale yellow flowers of *S. glutinosa*, a 2-foot, or slightly taller, plant for the sunny border.

I should like to mention one more sage, *S. superba*. It is not to be confused with the form of clary known as variety or subvariety *superba*. Our present plant, which has been identified as *S. superba* by an authority on the genus, is said to be a hybrid. If so, it is one of the peculiar hybrids that come true from seeds. Here it gets fifteen to eighteen inches high, producing a bounteous crop of lovely violet flowers at the usual sage time. It is a splendid thing grouped in a sunny border. A constitution of iron makes it able to stand anything in the way of drought, heat or cold that this section has ever offered. The only drawback I see is that it selfsows too freely, but that is a fault one can overlook in an otherwise good plant.

Micromeria is a sweet-smelling

tribe all too seldom seen in gardens. It is true that many of them, especially the little subshrubs from the Mediterranean regions, are too tender for my cold climate, but even in most of those cases, the roots live over, making an even more twiggy plant than would otherwise be the case. There are sixty or more species (included in *satureia* by some authorities), all that I know being attractive little things to have around. None has a really showy flower, though the bright pink of *M. filiformis* is pleasing and the lavender-spotted white of *M. rupestris* is not without merit. Their fortune lies, however, in their pleasing intense fragrance. It does not take a crushed leaf to fill the air with their sweet scent; a mere brushing of the foliage does that. They are, therefore, pleasant things to have along the garden path, where each passing fills the air with perfume. That is especially true of the little shrublets. They all require sunshine, good drainage in light soil and, in northern sections, a sheltered spot. All are easily grown from seeds, most from divisions or from cuttings. The little shrublets, all of which die back to the ground here, are easily grown from cuttings of new growth in early spring.

Where *micromeria* leaves off and *satureia* begins is not for me to say. All I can do is believe the labels. I know they are practically all sweet-smelling and that I shall enjoy having them around, even to the little annual summer savory. The savories, in addition to their fragrant foliage, also have a late summer-flowering period as a recommendation. Any that one finds (seeds are often offered) will likely be worth growing. And they all grow well in rocky soil in full sun and are easily propagated from seeds, divisions and cuttings.

While on sweet-smelling plants, it might be well to say a few words about the mints. Most of them, including peppermint, *Mentha piperita*, and spearmint, *M. spicata*, need no introduction, but it might be well to point out that the present intense interest in herbs—an interest which had been steadily increasing for years before the war shut off importations of culinary herbs and has been sharply increased since then—has created a good market for the plants. In addition to the kinds usually grown, you might find it profitable to investigate the following: Round-leaved mint, *Mentha rotundifolia*, much used in beverages and, in its variegated form, in borders; pennyroyal, *M. pulegium*, and

American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*, for seasonings; bergamot mint, *M. citrata*, for its lemon-scented oil.

The mention of bergamot naturally leads us on to monarda, a much-neglected genus of native labiates. I believe it is safe to include *M. didyma* in the list of neglected ones, because it is not used so much as its merits warrant. Be that as it may, it is well enough known to be passed by in this enumeration to give us space to say a few kind things about *M. fistulosa*. Its flowers are usually less numerous than those of *M. didyma*, it is true, but gardeners would forego that lack if they knew that *fistulosa* would grow well for them in soil too dry to maintain the other. Although labiates are not noted for their wide variation in nature, this monarda, as it has traveled from the New England states to Colorado and Texas, has changed in some cases from the purplish color of the type to the crimson of variety *rubra* and a flesh-colored form, which I suspect is variety *mollis* of botanists. There are intermediate shades; so one has quite a range to choose from. According to experience here, it is a good ornament for a sunny or partly shaded border where a 2-foot plant is wanted. Monardas are best in fertile soil, but *fistulosa* will do quite well in poor soil. All kinds that I know should be divided frequently, at least every third year, and reset in fresh soil.

Merely as a matter of record, the following should be mentioned: *Ajuga*, especially useful because of the showy foliage of some kinds; *teucrium*; *lavandula*, the lavender of gardens; *scutellaria*, whose skullcaps, mostly in blue, are valuable in the summer garden; *physostegia*; *elsholtzia*, the mint shrub; *thyme*; *origanum*. That leaves a few which will receive notice as space permits.

The Russian sage, *Perovskia atriplicifolia*, is a plant of much charm. First of all is its hoary sage-like leaves, which will please all who like gray or whitish foliage; then come its long spikes of blue flowers in summer (July and part of August, I believe, where the plant does not kill back, and a little later here). And, of course, its sage-like scent is not against it among people who garden with their noses. Add to the foregoing the fact that the flowers are good for cutting and one has a really meritorious plant. The catalogues are not exactly correct when they say it is hardy anywhere, for the branches do kill back this far north. It is hardier than the mint

shrub, however, which we grow in sheltered situations and, if winter takes most of its branches, it blooms on new growths. It does well in our poorest soil, needing only sunshine to show off its pretty foliage. Propagation is from greenwood cuttings in summer. Instead of the five feet which it is said to attain, it rarely exceeds three feet here.

I little realized until I became interested in *stachys* two or three years ago how much good material—material quite unknown in gardens—there is in the genus. One should expect something of the kind, though, in a group of its size, including close to 300 species. Investigations of that kind are necessarily slow at any time and especially so during the upset conditions of the present; so I have little to report at this time, except to suggest to other investigators to give *stachys* a trial. In the southwest, growers should bring the scarlet-flowered *S. coccinea* into commerce. The plant is quite hardy here and would probably be safe from Chicago south. I shall report further on it later. The Orient gives us a splendid wall or rockery plant in *S. lavandulaefolia*, with lovely silvered leaves and bright pink flowers on 4-inch stems through the summer. It is a creeper, admirably suited to follow the crevices of the wall, where it can show to advantage its pretty downy foliage. It is easily grown from divisions.

NATORP CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Friday morning, December 24, all work was stopped at 10:30 for the annual Christmas party given to the employees of the W. A. Natorp Co., Cincinnati, O. The clubhouse was fittingly decorated for the occasion. The office force had prepared and served hot chicken and all the trimmings. Recognition was given to the thirty-four men now serving with the armed forces.

Pfc. Merten E. Natorp, stationed with the air forces at Savannah, Ga., was present in uniform, the proud father of his first child, a girl, born five days before at Christ hospital. Grandpa W. A. Natorp passed the cigars.

DR. THOMAS J. HEADLEE, chief entomologist at the New Jersey agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick, retires from active duty January 1, after thirty-one years of service in that position. He is succeeded by Dr. Bailey B. Pepper, formerly associate entomologist.

In the Country's Service

MAJOR PETER J. CASCIO.

In a recent issue of "The Palisades" newspaper at Camp Shanks, N. Y., was a full column under the heading "Camp Personalities" about Major Peter J. Cascio, and it is noted here for its interest to those who knew him as a trade personality for his work in several nursery organizations:

When Major Peter J. Cascio, police and prison officer, arrived at Camp Shanks with the first cadre, January 4, 1943, the terrain of the camp was a vast, inchoate quagmire of mud. With much of the camp constructed on the side of a hill, the ground was susceptible to soil erosion. The problem of rearranging the landscape in the shortest possible time to prevent soil erosion was a serious one. This problem was tossed squarely in Major Cascio's lap.

A landscape nurseryman with high ranking in his profession for the past eighteen years, Major Cascio solved this problem so successfully that, with the help of the Engineers, the morass of mud became, by summer, an area of firm earth, of striking landscaped beauty. Seeds were planted, landscaping tools improvised. An ingenious tree-moving machine was built from a 2-wheeled trailer. Enlisted men with no experience were taught how to dig around a tree and to burlap it as well as professional nurserymen.

Four of the trees transplanted from the yards of private houses taken over by the government weighed as much as ten tons. In every case, the transplanting of trees and shrubbery, the seeding of lawns, drill fields and open areas between barracks was done for the purpose of soil erosion. And yet, it was no happy accident that, in a short space of time, Camp Shanks has blossomed into an installation of striking natural beauty. The parade grounds and the post headquarters area, with its trim lawns and straight rows of clipped privet hedges, create an impression of clean-cut simplicity, of martial dignity.

The proprietor of a 30-acre nursery at

Hartford, Conn., since 1934, Major Cascio was president of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association and the Connecticut Horticultural Society and secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association when called to active duty, September 15, 1942. Congenial, affable, he was also serving as president of the West Hartford Chamber of Commerce and president of the Hartford chapter, Reserve Officer's Association.

Brought up in New London and Wilimantic, Conn., Major Cascio entered Massachusetts State College in 1917. He received a B.S. degree in 1921 and did graduate work in science at the Universities of Southern California and Cornell.

His college education was temporarily interrupted October 6, 1918, when at the age of 19, he was inducted into the army and sent to the machine gun officer's training school at Camp Hancock, Ga. When this camp closed a month later because of the Armistice, he was transferred to the 26th officer's training camp, at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in the reserve, February 15, 1919.

Moving to Hartford in 1925, Major Cascio has devoted much of his time since to his two loves, landscaping and the army. Although his horticultural activities kept him busy, he found time to go on six tours of active duty with the 304th Infantry, 76th Division, prior to the outbreak of World War II. While on reserve duty, he received promotions to first lieutenant, November 19, 1927, and to captain, December 15, 1931.

Assigned to port upon activation September 15, 1942, Major Cascio served as the assistant post engineer at Fort Hamilton. Later he attended the first class of the transportation corps officer's training school at Fort Slocum. Transferred to Camp Kilmer upon termination of the class, he was named to the Camp Shanks cadre at Kilmer, December 17, 1942.

Upon his arrival in camp, Major Cascio's constructive talents were not confined to soil erosion and horticultural activities. Under his direction, a much-needed supply room for police and prison administration, a prison pen, tool room and barrack-bag shed were built. Although his main responsibilities today deal with the guarding, maintenance, employment and constant checking and rechecking of prisoners, Major Cascio is still deeply interested in the maintenance of the landscape. The prevention of soil erosion and, incidentally, the beautification of the camp areas—a never-ending project—is close to his heart.

KIBBE PROMOTED.

The promotion to major of Capt. Kyle A. Kibbe, formerly eastern representative of A. M. Leonard & Son, Piqua, O., was announced last month.

Major Kibbe was commissioned captain in the army quartermaster corps in October, 1942, and after a short period of duty at Camp Lee, Va., was transferred to the Boston quartermaster depot, where he is

chief of the property branch of the storage and distribution division.

A native of Omaha, Neb., Major Kibbe graduated from high school at Sullivan, Ill., and attended the University of Illinois. His previous military experience included a period of five years as a second lieutenant in the field artillery reserve. His home is at 138 Main street, Westfield, Mass.

Major Kibbe has lost two sons in the war, one a bomber pilot returning from a raid over Germany and one a commissioned officer in the AAF in an airplane accident in the south. He has a younger son in the merchant marine and also two brothers in the service.

DR. H. B. TUKEY, chief in research at the New York agricultural experiment station, Geneva, and secretary of the New York State Nurserymen's Association, last month visited Camp Lee, Va., and pinned lieutenant's bars on his eldest son, Lieut. Loren D. Tukey. Another son, Corp. Ronald B. Tukey, is with the First Weather Squadron, at Hill field, Logan, Utah.

EDGAR McHUTCHISON, president of McHutchison & Co., New York, has enlisted as warrant officer in the army air forces and left December 13 for New Orleans to begin training in the emergency rescue branch. He is well qualified for this service through active duty in the coast guard reserve.

THE engagement was recently announced of Lieut. Thomas P. Hobbs, son of Fred Hobbs, of C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc., Bridgeport, Ind., to Miss Mary O'Neill Brown, Indianapolis.



Major Peter J. Cascio.



Major Kyle A. Kibbe.

AVAILABLE ORNAMENTAL S

Although sales have been very heavy up to the present time, we expect to be in position to offer a good assortment of ornamentals, shade trees, evergreens, peonies, and roses. Hope to have some fruits in surplus that we can quote on after January Fifteenth, but our supply is going to be limited. We also expect to have some small fruits at that date that we can offer.

At the present time we are far enough along with our grading that we know we are going to have the following stock to sell and we have carried out our regular price. However, we suggest that if a large quantity is needed that a list be sent to us for special prices.

Keep us posted on your wants and we will at all times quote everything that we can supply.

	Per 100	Per 1000		Per 100	Per 1000		Per 100	Per 1000
AMORPHA fruticosa			COTONEASTER lucida			FORSYTHIA		
100 2 to 3 ft.....	\$20.00		250 18 to 24 ins.....	\$35.00		<i>intermedia spectabilis</i>		
300 4 to 5 ft.....	30.00		150 2 to 3 ft.....	45.00		1000 2 to 3 ft.....	\$22.50	\$200.00
300 5 to 6 ft.....	40.00					3000 3 to 4 ft.....	28.00	250.00
BARBERRY, Redleaf			CYDONIA japonica			FORSYTHIA viridissima		
<i>(thunbergi atropurpurea)</i>			4000 12 to 18 ins.....	16.50	\$140.00	300 2 to 3 ft.....	22.50	200.00
4400 2 to 2½ ft.....	27.00	\$240.00	4500 18 to 24 ins.....	22.50	200.00	700 3 to 4 ft.....	28.00	250.00
1800 2½ to 3 ft.....	31.00	280.00	1100 2 to 3 ft.....	28.00	250.00			
BARBERRY thunbergi			DEUTZIA gracilis			HONEYSUCKLE bella albida		
5000 15 to 18 ins.....	8.50	75.00	1000 12 to 15 ins.....	21.00	180.00	500 4 to 5 ft.....	35.00	330.00
2400 18 to 24 ins.....	14.00	120.00	1000 15 to 18 ins.....	25.00	220.00	HONEYSUCKLE morrowi		
5000 2 to 2½ ft.....	18.00	150.00	DEUTZIA lemoinei			1000 2 to 3 ft.....	22.00	200.00
2000 2½ to 3 ft.....	21.00	180.00	700 12 to 18 ins.....	21.00	180.00	900 3 to 4 ft.....	30.00	270.00
BUCKTHORN cathartica			700 18 to 24 ins.....	28.00	250.00			
900 3 to 4 ft.....	18.00	150.00	1000 2 to 2½ ft.....	33.00	300.00	HONEYSUCKLE		
100 4 to 5 ft.....	25.00		ELDER, Golden American			<i>Tatarian, Pink</i>		
CALYCANTHUS floridus			900 18 to 24 ins.....	18.00	150.00	800 3 to 4 ft.....	28.00	250.00
385 12 to 18 ins.....	16.50	140.00	750 2 to 3 ft.....	21.00	180.00	3400 4 to 5 ft.....	33.00	300.00
CEPHALANTHUS			300 3 to 4 ft.....	25.00		HONEYSUCKLE		
<i>occidentalis</i>			EUONYMUS alatus			<i>Tatarian, Red</i>		
575 2 to 3 ft.....	19.00	160.00	400 12 to 18 ins.....	22.00		3000 4 to 5 ft.....	33.00	300.00
CORNUS alba sibirica			3500 18 to 24 ins.....	33.00	300.00	HONEYSUCKLE		
660 18 to 24 ins.....	16.50	140.00	3000 2 to 3 ft.....	50.00	450.00	<i>Tatarian, White</i>		
2400 2 to 3 ft.....	19.00	160.00	2500 3 to 4 ft.....	70.00	650.00	400 3 to 4 ft.....	28.00	250.00
550 3 to 4 ft.....	22.50	200.00	EUONYMUS alatus			HYDRANGEA		
700 4 to 5 ft.....	30.00	270.00	<i>compactus</i>			<i>paniculata grandiflora</i>		
CORNUS paniculata			3000 18 to 24 ins.....	50.00	450.00	3000 3 to 3½ ft.....	38.00	350.00
200 18 to 24 ins.....	16.00		1500 2 to 3 ft.....	75.00	675.00	KOLKWITZIA amabilis		
200 2 to 3 ft.....	20.00		EUONYMUS atropurpureus			1800 18 to 24 ins.....	30.00	270.00
300 3 to 4 ft.....	25.00		250 18 to 24 ins.....	18.00		700 2 to 3 ft.....	38.50	350.00
CORNUS stolonifera			125 2 to 3 ft.....	25.00		LILAC,		
500 18 to 24 ins.....	18.00	150.00	EUONYMUS europaeus			<i>Common Purple (vulgaris)</i>		
1000 2 to 3 ft.....	21.00	180.00	350 18 to 24 ins.....	18.00		700 2 to 3 ft.....	22.50	200.00
400 3 to 4 ft.....	25.00	220.00	350 2 to 3 ft.....	25.00		LILAC,		
COTONEASTER acutifolia			150 3 to 4 ft.....	30.00		<i>Persian Purple (persica)</i>		
1700 2 to 3 ft.....	19.00	160.00	FORSYTHIA fortunei			500 18 to 24 ins.....	21.00	180.00
1100 3 to 4 ft.....	22.00	200.00	1200 2 to 3 ft.....	22.50	200.00	1000 2 to 3 ft.....	25.00	220.00
			1100 3 to 4 ft.....	28.00	250.00	750 3 to 4 ft.....	31.00	280.00

LAKE'S Shenandoah

SHRUBS and SHADE TREES

LILAC rothomagensis

Per 100	Per 1000
2500 18 to 24 ins.....\$21.00	\$180.00
2500 2 to 3 ft..... 25.00	220.00
1000 3 to 4 ft..... 31.00	280.00

LILAC villosa

500 18 to 24 ins.....	21.00	180.00
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PHILADELPHUS Coronarius

600 18 to 24 ins.....	14.00	120.00
600 2 to 3 ft.....	18.00	150.00
800 3 to 4 ft.....	22.50	200.00
300 4 to 5 ft.....	28.00	.....

PHILADELPHUS

Virginal

1000 18 to 24 ins.....	25.00	.....
500 2 to 3 ft.....	35.00	.....

PHYSOCARPUS

opulifolius

450 2 to 3 ft.....	16.50	140.00
900 3 to 4 ft.....	21.00	180.00
100 4 to 5 ft.....	25.00	.....

PHYSOCARPUS

opulifolius aureus

900 2 to 3 ft.....	19.00	160.00
900 3 to 4 ft.....	21.00	180.00
200 4 to 5 ft.....	25.00	.....

PHYSOCARPUS

opulifolius nanus

400 18 to 24 ins.....	12.00	100.00
1600 3 to 4 ft.....	22.50	200.00

PRIVET, Regel

800 12 to 18 ins.....	14.00	120.00
800 18 to 24 ins.....	21.00	180.00

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides

200 12 to 18 ins.....	15.00	.....
600 18 to 24 ins.....	21.00	180.00
500 2 to 3 ft.....	28.00	250.00

RHUS aromatica

650 18 to 24 ins.....	21.00	180.00
200 2 to 3 ft.....	25.00	.....

RHUS, Cutleaf

500 18 to 24 ins.....	21.00	180.00
1500 2 to 3 ft.....	25.00	220.00
800 3 to 4 ft.....	28.00	250.00

RHUS, Smooth

300 18 to 24 ins.....	14.00	120.00
400 2 to 3 ft.....	18.00	150.00

RHUS, Staghorn

250 2 to 3 ft.....	16.00	.....
500 3 to 4 ft.....	22.50	200.00
400 4 to 5 ft.....	30.00	270.00

SPIRAEA arguta

Per 100	Per 1000
1250 12 to 18 ins.....\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00
1800 18 to 24 ins..... 14.00	120.00
3300 2 to 3 ft..... 16.50	140.00
1800 3 to 3½ ft..... 21.00	180.00

SPIRAEA billardi, Pink

950 12 to 18 ins.....	9.00	80.00
2500 2 to 3 ft.....	19.00	160.00
2600 3 to 4 ft.....	22.50	200.00

SPIRAEA froebeli

3000 12 to 18 ins.....	10.50	90.00
1800 2 to 2½ ft.....	19.00	160.00
2000 2½ to 3 ft.....	22.50	200.00

SPIRAEA, Korean

350 2 to 3 ft.....	16.50	140.00
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SPIRAEA thunbergi

900 18 to 24 ins.....	16.50	140.00
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SYMPHORICARPOS

chenaulti

900 18 to 24 ins.....	9.00	80.00
450 2 to 3 ft.....	14.00	120.00

SYMPHORICARPOS

racemosus

1500 18 to 24 ins.....	9.00	80.00
3000 2 to 3 ft.....	14.00	120.00
700 3 to 3½ ft.....	18.00	150.00

SYMPHORICARPOS

vulgaris

2300 18 to 24 ins.....	9.00	80.00
2400 2 to 3 ft.....	14.00	120.00
500 3 to 3½ ft.....	18.00	150.00

VIBURNUM americanum

450 12 to 18 ins.....	18.00	150.00
650 18 to 24 ins.....	25.00	220.00
250 2 to 3 ft.....	30.00	.....
100 3 to 4 ft.....	40.00	.....

VIBURNUM dentatum

600 2 to 3 ft.....	21.00	180.00
200 3 to 4 ft.....	28.00	.....

VIBURNUM lantana

200 18 to 24 ins.....	19.00	.....
450 2 to 3 ft.....	22.50	200.00
150 3 to 4 ft.....	30.00	.....

VIBURNUM opulus

1200 18 to 24 ins.....	21.00	180.00
900 2 to 3 ft.....	25.00	220.00
800 3 to 4 ft.....	35.00	320.00

SHADE TREES

ELM, Chinese

Per 100
500 8 to 10 ft.....\$ 55.00
1000 1¼ to 1½ ins..... 70.00
500 1½ to 2 ins..... 100.00

ELM, Moline

500 6 to 8 ft.....	75.00
500 8 to 10 ft.....	100.00

LINDEN, American

300 5 to 6 ft.....	60.00
300 6 to 8 ft.....	80.00

MOUNTAIN ASH, European

500 5 to 6 ft.....	65.00
450 6 to 8 ft.....	85.00
250 8 to 10 ft.....	100.00

WILLOW babylonica

600 3 to 4 ft.....	20.00
700 4 to 5 ft.....	25.00
400 5 to 6 ft.....	40.00

WILLOW Niobe

1000 4 to 5 ft.....	25.00
1200 5 to 6 ft.....	40.00
350 6 to 8 ft.....	65.00
750 8 to 10 ft.....	90.00

WILLOW, Wisconsin

300 3 to 4 ft.....	20.00
1000 4 to 5 ft.....	25.00
700 5 to 6 ft.....	40.00

SEEDLINGS

PEACH SEEDLINGS

Per 1000
5000 2 to 3 ft.....\$ 35.00

ROSA RUGOSA

SEEDLINGS

35000 No. 1	20.00
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Write for
Special Prices
on
Large Amounts

Nurseries SHENANDOAH, IOWA

Renovating Landscape Plantings

"COME OUT FROM BEHIND THOSE BUSHES"

This is a scheme to improve the appearance and livability of homes all over the country and to create an additional market for plant materials as well as a new field of work for the nurseries.

In every city, town and village in the United States there are hundreds of homes that are unsightly and unlivable because of the growth of trees and shrubs. They are the unhappy result of the use of unsuitable plant material five, ten or twenty years ago as so-called "foundation planting." The spectacle of otherwise attractive homes hidden behind a dense mass of evergreens such as thuja, retinospora, spruce or pine, now reaching the second floor windows and darkening the first floor rooms, is too familiar to need comment. The owners of these homes hesitate to remove these overgrown plants because the place will look so bare, and they don't know what to plant in their place or how to go about it. In some instances, the owners have resorted to formal trimming, to get more light in the windows, but the result is bizarre, to say the least.

The removal of this overgrown plant material and the replacement with suitable material that will never get out of hand is not an expensive operation, and the results are spectacular. Naturally the work must be planned and executed by men who know plants and how to use them. The owner must be convinced—possibly by a sketch—that the change will be a wonderful transformation and that the new plants will not repeat the offense of the old ones. The idea is based on the conviction that, once started, this scheme will spread rapidly in any blighted community. People will say, "Have you seen the old Jones house? Never knew it could look so nice. Why can't we do the same sort of thing? They tell me the Blank Nurseries did the whole job for \$150."

The way to get the scheme started is to do a few sample jobs. If every nursery selected one "horrible example" in each community and offered to do the job at cost—or perhaps free—the ball would start rolling and invaluable before and after pictures could be obtained for publicity purposes. This should be done now—not after the war.

While they are looking for business close to home that can be handled with a minimum of transportation and use of materials, nurserymen are urged to revive interest in the renovation of landscape plantings which have outgrown both their utility and beauty, in a recent landscape letter of the American Association of Nurserymen. Two years ago the association sought to foster such business by means of an advertising mat carrying the headline, "Now we can see out of the windows!" Stressing the possibilities of this type of business, the A. A. N. landscape letter submits the accompanying thoughts from Donald M. Call, National Public Housing Authority, Washington, D. C.

It is impossible to estimate the potential market for nursery material involved in this scheme once it got started. There are so many thousands of such homes in the country that it certainly would run into worth-while figures even if the number of plants used on each job was relatively small. One advantage of the scheme, to the nurseries, is that good-size stock must be used so that the immediate effect will be satisfying to the owners. Many of the jobs can be expanded, by proper handling, so that they will include a few shade trees or a hedge or a screen planting, in addition to the essential foundation planting in front of the house. Invariably some ground cover planting or lawn repairs will be necessary after the overgrown plants are removed.

Riding to work the other day, I noticed a beautiful expensive house on Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., almost completely hidden by some old ratty 15-foot squarrosas, and thought what a fine subject it would be for before and after pictures. We made a mental note to bring the camera some morning, but

the wise owner beat us to it. A few days later the old retinosporas had vanished and in their place were six beautiful *Taxus cuspidata*. What a transformation! Now this is one of the most attractive places on the avenue. The owner is delighted and the whole job, including doing over the front lawn, couldn't have cost over \$100.

The only trouble is that we don't know, and neither do any of the thousands of people who pass the house daily, who did the job. The nurseryman missed a wonderful opportunity for a little spectacular advertising by not putting up a little sign with his name on it. Surely the owner would have given his permission, and it probably would have led to other jobs in the same neighborhood, which is full of "horrible examples" of overgrown old-fashioned foundation planting.

FOR quicker and more even sowing of garden seeds, two New York inventors distribute seeds in rows on sheets of paper, over which other sheets, slightly corrugated, are laid and then bonded down under pressure with an adhesive. One of the sheets is perforated to permit the easy emergence of roots. The whole sheet is laid on the soil and watered, becoming at once a moisture-gathering and weed-discouraging mulch.

My wish is

"A Healthy and Prosperous Bear"

To all my friends in the Service and in and out of the Trade.

ARTHUR DUMMETT
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

*Life member Society of American Florists
Member American Assn. of Nurserymen*

TAXUS

**Cuspidata, Capitata, Hicksi, Repandens,
Brevifolia, Aurea. Boxwoods, Juniper Pfitzer.**

Ask for price list.

Complete assortment of unusual plant material for landscape work including **Pink Dogwoods, Flowering Crabs, Shrubs and Trees.**

Inquiries requested.

THE W. A. NATORP CO.

4400 Reading Road

Cincinnati 29, Ohio

OBITUARY

Dr. E. P. Felt.

Dr. Ephraim Porter Felt, 75, entomologist and director of the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories, Stamford, Conn., died December 14 of a heart ailment in his office there.

Before going to the Bartlett Laboratories in 1928, Dr. Felt served thirty years as New York state entomologist. He was author of several books and many articles on the care of shade trees and the control of insect pests.

During his service as New York state entomologist, Dr. Felt was responsible for the creation of a 200-mile-long barrier to keep the gypsy moth from spreading into New York state from New England.

A pioneer in the study of the European bark beetle as the carrier of the Dutch elm disease, Dr. Felt proved that the beetle is able to travel long distances through being carried in wind drifts of upper air currents.

A native of Salem, Mass., he graduated in 1891 from Massachusetts Agricultural College and in 1894 was awarded his D.S. degree at Cornell University. After teaching for three years at Clinton Liberal Institute, Port Plain, N. Y., Dr. Felt was appointed in 1893 as assistant state entomologist and in 1898 as state entomologist.

He leaves a son, Ernest Felt, Utica, N. Y., and three daughters, Mrs. George Deane, Summit, N. J.; Mrs. Margaret Hunter, East Schodack, N. Y., and Mrs. Helen Peschel, Oakridge, Tenn.

B. J.

Mrs. C. C. Mayhew.

Mrs. C. C. Mayhew, wife of the president of the Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Tex., died December 12. Funeral services were held December 15 at the Travis Street Methodist church, Sherman. Daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. William A. Starnes, of Marshall, Mrs. Mayhew went to Sherman in 1896 after finishing college at Staunton, Va. She and Mr. Mayhew were married in 1911, and he is her only survivor.

DRIVES AWAY CORN BORER.

Recent newspaper reports tell about the experiments of a young Illinois farmer that have yielded a compound which, added to chemical fertilizer spread on the soil, makes the stalks of the plant so distasteful to the corn borer that it leaves for

LINING-OUT EVERGREENS

	Per 100	Per 1000
Mugho Pine, 2 to 4 ins.	\$4.00	\$30.00
Mugho Pine, 4 to 6 ins.	6.00	50.00
Mugho Pine, 6 to 8 ins.	7.00	60.00
Austrian Pine, 4 to 6 ins.	4.00	35.00
Austrian Pine, 6 to 8 ins.	5.00	42.00
Scotch Pine, 2 to 4 ins.	2.00	15.00
Scotch Pine, 4 to 6 ins.	3.50	25.00
Douglas Fir, 2 to 4 ins.	2.00	15.00
Douglas Fir, 4 to 6 ins.	2.50	20.00
Black Hill Spruce, 2 to 4 ins.	2.50	20.00
Black Hill Spruce, 4 to 6 ins.	4.00	35.00
Black Hill Spruce, 6 to 8 ins.	5.00	42.00

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO. NURSERYMEN

P. O. Box 1747

Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICES TO THE TRADE

Andorra Juniper	Each	Chinese Elm	Per 100
250 18 to 24 ins.	\$1.15	400 6 to 8 ft.	\$ 45.00
250 24 to 30 ins.	1.30	400 8 to 10 ft.	55.00
Waukegan Juniper		Bolleana Poplar	
250 18 to 24 ins.	1.15	300 8 to 10 ft.	55.00
250 24 to 30 ins.	1.30	200 1½ to 2 ins.	85.00
Irish Juniper		100 2 to 2½ ins.	140.00
200 3 to 4 ft.	1.90	Lombardy Poplar	
200 4 to 5 ft.	2.25	400 8 to 10 ft.	50.00
Scopolorum Juniper		400 10 to 12 ft.	65.00
50 3 to 4 ft.	2.25	500 1½ to 2 ins.	90.00
50 4 to 5 ft.	2.65	500 2 to 2½ ins.	120.00
Virginiana Juniper		500 2½ to 3 ins.	165.00
100 3 to 4 ft.	1.40	Oak (Willow and Red)	
100 4 to 5 ft.	1.90	100 1½ to 1¾ ins.	250.00
Hill's Dundee Juniper		100 1½ to 1¾ ins.	300.00
300 3 to 4 ft.	3.00	100 1½ to 2 ins.	350.00
500 4 to 5 ft.	3.75	100 2 to 2½ ins.	450.00
Keteleeri Juniper		Maple (Scarlet)	
100 3 to 4 ft.	2.75	300 1½ to 2 ins.	250.00
100 4 to 5 ft.	3.25	300 2 to 2½ ins.	275.00
Meyeri Juniper		American Ash	
200 18 to 24 ins.	1.65	600 8 to 10 ft.	50.00
Pyramidalis Arborvitae		500 1½ to 2 ins.	85.00
150 2½ to 3 ft.	1.25	500 2 to 2½ ins.	160.00
100 3 to 3½ ft.	1.75		
Berekmans Arborvitae			
250 18 to 24 ins.	1.40		
250 24 to 30 ins.	1.60		
Globosa Arborvitae			
300 18 to 24 ins.	1.50		
Norway Spruce			
200 2 to 3 ft.	1.15		
Boxwood			
500 12 to 15 ins.	1.00		
500 15 to 18 ins.	1.25		

See our representative at the Nurserymen's Convention at Chicago, Ill.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & LANDSCAPE CO.

Leo H. Graves & Son
Farina, Ill.

other parts. At the same time the cornstalks produced on the treated land are not toxic to livestock.

Agronomy experts at the college of agriculture of the University of Illinois declared this approach to the corn borer problem is logical, though they are not acquainted with the compound. This the young farmer plans to take to the university experts for testing. Its nature remains a secret, but the young man declares it is simple and inexpensive and that it can be included in any commercial fertilizer with little trouble.

Such a repellent will be welcomed by growers of other crops than corn, for the borer infests some ornamental plants too.

THE Greater St. Louis Association of Gardeners, Inc., met December 7 at the city hall at Clayton, Mo., with Edgar A. Mueller presiding. The following officers were elected to serve the association for the coming year: President, A. T. Brockmann; vice-president, John Bromley; secretary, D. J. Coad; treasurer, William F. Ott, and sergeant at arms, John Luscher.

What's New in War Control Orders

FREIGHT EFFICIENCY.

Wear and tear on highway trucks and on railroad equipment will add to the difficulty of handling the freight load in 1944, because of the inability to obtain replacements. Hence the Office of Defense Transportation is undertaking a drive for a ten per cent improvement in freight car utilization. Already this has been started by letters from Director Joseph B. Eastman to presidents of 1,300 large industrial concerns, to chairmen of the 500 car efficiency committees of the regional shippers' advisory boards, to the 200 members of the ODT's transportation advisory committees and to the presidents of local chambers of commerce.

In preparation is a pamphlet containing detailed suggestions on how to get more work out of the country's present supply of freight cars. The purpose is to drive home to every rail shipper, large or small, the need for keeping freight cars moving.

Nurserymen will serve their own interests, as well as aid the country's transportation prospects, by observing the suggestions previously offered to keep freight cars moving and by giving every thought possible toward making shipments in a way which will get them through easily and promptly.

BINDER TWINE.

Amendment to WPB order M-84 removes restrictions which limited the use of binder twine to mechanical harvesting, with farmers now permitted to use the twine for growing, harvesting or shipment of agricultural products. The provision requiring labeling of bales and balls of the twine is also removed.

CUT GARDEN RAKE OUTPUT.

To increase production of more urgently needed farm and garden tools, the WPB December 8 limited the number of garden rakes that may be manufactured in 1944. Each manufacturer is restricted to sixty per cent by weight of the volume of garden rakes produced in 1940 or 1941, whichever is greater. Action is taken by an amended version of schedule V of L-157 (hand tools simplification).

The number of garden rakes that will be produced under the weight

restriction imposed December 8 will be ample to take care of essential demand, the building materials division states.

Production increased greatly in 1942 and 1943, under the impetus of victory garden work. Approximately 201,900 dozen garden rakes were manufactured in 1942, as compared with 177,500 dozen in 1941; 220,000 dozen were manufactured in 1943. Production in 1944, it is estimated, will be 121,100 dozen.

LIMIT WRAPPING PAPER.

The use of wrapping paper, including wrapping tissue, in the manufacture of converted paper products will be restricted during 1944 to approximately sixty-five per cent of the 1942 base period production, the WPB paper division announced December 17.

This is done of necessity since paper-making supplies, especially kraft pulp, are so short. An amendment to conservation order M-241-A imposed the above restriction, it was pointed out, but does not affect industrial or commercial wrapping.

Another amendment removes restrictions on the manufacture of paper seed packets for use by the growers and packers of seeds. The placing of that item on the unrestricted list was at the request of the War Food Administration.

FARM LABOR WAGE RATES.

The director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, Fred M. Vinson, last month announced amendments to his regulation dealing with the stabilization of wages and salaries concerning agricultural labor under the jurisdiction of the War Food Administrator. One of the purposes of the amendment is to clarify the definition of agricultural labor as used in the regulations. The amendments also increase the jurisdiction of the War Food Administrator in the field of agricultural labor.

Hereafter the War Food Administrator will have jurisdiction over all wages of agricultural labor and over salaries of agricultural laborers of \$5,000 per annum and less. Wages and salaries of agricultural labor up above \$2,400 per annum remain frozen and cannot be increased without prior approval of the War Food Administration. Nevertheless, increases may be made in wages and salaries of agricultural labor up to \$2,400 per annum without prior approval unless the War Food Administrator has established specific wage ceilings for such labor. Existing wage rates prescribed by the War Food Administrator for certain areas are not changed by the amendments.

The amendments also make clear that, when the War Food Administrator determines and gives public



1 MILLION CANADIAN HEMLOCK

3-year, 4 to 8 ins., \$18.00 per 1000

Finest Stock in the Country—Write Today for Complete Stock List

MUSSER FORESTS, INC. Indiana, Pa.

BOBBINK & ATKINS*Nurserymen and Florists***America's Leading Specialists in:—****Deciduous Azaleas**

including the best named varieties of Mollis, Pontica and Rustica

Hybrid Rhododendrons

20 leading varieties

Dogwoods—Pink and white**Ginkgos and Lindens****Vines**

Headquarters for English Ivy

Perennials and Roses

in varieties not obtainable elsewhere

*Write for Catalogue***Paterson Ave. E. Rutherford, N. J.****Flowering Trees****Crabs, Dogwoods, Thorns**

In

Good Assortment**Write Us****JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY****Newark, New York****Evergreens****Barberry****Privet***Write for wholesale price list.***GARDNER'S NURSERIES****Rocky Hill, Conn.****BURR**Leading wholesale source for
Nursery Stock.

Send us your Want List.

C. R. BURR & CO., INC.
Manchester, Conn.**PRINCETON NURSERIES**

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR**Hardy Ornamentals****KOSTER NURSERY**Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Taxus, Junipers, Lilacs,
Maples, Dogwood and other items in lining-out
and smaller specimen sizes. For complete line look
up your February 15 or March 1, 1943, issue.**SEABROOK FARMS****Bridgeton,
N. J.***Ask for our latest price list.*

notice of specific wage ceilings with respect to areas, crops and classes of employment, or otherwise, no payments can be made above the wage rates so established without the approval of the War Food Administrator, even though the employer has been making higher payments pursuant to a contract or other agreement. There is, however, to be no reduction in the wages or salaries for any particular work below the highest wages or salaries paid therefor between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942.

Pursuant to the authority granted by the director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, it is understood that the War Food Administrator will shortly issue regulations which will explain in further detail the persons who are considered within the term agricultural labor.

WISCONSIN LEADERS.

To celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, the November issue of Wisconsin Horticulture was expanded to eighty pages and cover, in which Secretary H. J. Rahmlow presented the high lights of the organization's history.

Out of twenty-nine persons honored with certificates of honorary recognition by the society since 1929, the following are nurserymen: John F. Hauser, Bayfield; George J. Kellogg, Janesville; Louis G. Kellogg, Ripon; William P. Longland, Lake Geneva; Axel Johnson, Lake Geneva; Walter J. Moyle, Union Grove; James Livingstone, Milwaukee; N. A. Rasmussen, Oshkosh; William G. McKay, Madison; William A. Toole, Baraboo.

A short historical sketch of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, by Secretary Thomas S. Pinney, is included. This organization was formed December 27, 1917, at Watertown, by nine nurserymen, who elected as president T. J. Ferguson, Hawk's Nursery, Wauwatosa, and as secretary-treasurer L. J. Tucker, McKay Nursery Co., Madison, who served until his death in 1924. W. G. McKay served as secretary-treasurer from 1924 to 1929, being succeeded by M. C. Hepler, 1929 to 1937; H. W. Riggert, 1938 to 1941, and Mr. Pinney.

THE building which housed supplies of tubs, boxes, cartons, fertilizers and other materials was destroyed by fire, December 8, but fortunately the offices of William Tricker, Saddle River, N. J., were saved by the timely arrival of the fire department.

PLANT NOW**and keep up your stock.****You will probably be
too busy next spring.****SEEDLINGS**

	100	1000
Abies concolor, 4 to 6 ins.....	\$4.00	.....
Abies fraseri, 4 to 6 ins.....	3.00	\$25.00
Picea canadensis, 4 to 6 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins., tr.	6.00	50.00
Picea glauca albertiana, 3 to 4 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 6 to 8 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 8 to 10 ins., tr.....	10.00	90.00
Pinus mughus, 4 to 8 ins.....	5.00	40.00
Pinus nigra (austriaca), 8 to 10 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Pseudotsuga douglasi, 6 to 8 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Syringa vulgaris, 10 to 15 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Thuja occidentalis, 6 to 8 ins., tr.....	6.00	50.00
Thuja orientalis, 10 to 12 ins., tr.....	6.00	50.00
Tsuga caroliniana, 3 to 4 ins.	4.00	35.00

CUTTINGS

From 2½-inch pots.

\$12.00 per 100, 500 or over at \$10.00 per 100.

Ilex crenata bullata.
Juniperus depressa plumosa.
Juniperus horizontalis Bar Harbor.
Juniperus hibernica.
Juniperus excelsa stricta.
Juniperus pfitzeriana.
Juniperus sabina.
Retinospora plumosa aurea.
Taxus cuspidata.
Taxus cuspidata nana.
Taxus intermedia.
Taxus media hicksi.
Taxus cliftoni.
Taxus repandens.
Thuja occidentalis compacta.
Thuja globosa.

GRAFTS

1-year from 2½-inch pots.	10	100
Cornus florida rubra.....	\$3.50	\$32.50
Juniperus columnaris glauca.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus chinensis neoboriensis.....	3.50	32.50
Juniperus squamata meyeri.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana burki...	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana canaerti.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana glauca...	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana keteleeri.....	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana kosteriana.....	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana schotti.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana pyramidiformis.....	3.50	32.50
Thuja orientalis aurea nana.	2.75	25.00

HESS' NURSERIES**Mountain View, N. J.**

This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

NURSERY STOCK PRICES.

Theoretically, nursery stock should be priced at the cost of production, plus overhead, plus profit, to enable the nurseryman to live and continue in business. With conditions as they are, it is difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at costs. Even in normal times there are so many factors governing costs even with the most elaborate systems for cost finding, which are too expensive for the average nursery business, that the nurseryman usually ends up by taking his competitors' prices and fixing his own accordingly.

Just at present rising prices are very much in everyone's mind, but it would be just as well for the nurseryman to keep in mind that old saying, "Nursery stock has no value until it is sold." In other words, do not let the rising labor cost run away with the spring price list, as we hardly know from day to day just which way the trend will be.

CHANGE.

The more one tries to adjust his mental processes to the changing world, the more convinced one becomes that our basic education needs readjusting to meet our new conceptions.

The first requirement is not to look on change as a necessary evil, but rather as a newly discovered truth. In fact, nothing is constant except the laws which bring us into being, so that all human knowledge is only truth as long as it will stand all the tests that can be applied to it.

This sounds like a discussion on philosophy rather than subject matter suitable for the columns of a horticultural trade paper, but horticulture, along with agriculture, is so basic to our existence that here, perhaps, is where our education falls down. Nearly everything we eat and drink and wear comes directly or indirectly from plant growth, yet it is only recently that the natural sciences have been part of the public school curriculum.

Most of us who went to school a half century or more ago were taught from fixed formulas, dogmas and creeds, which it was considered presumptuous to question. Now everything is being subjected to the

test tube, microscope and the analyses of organized knowledge.

Will not this bring our profession to the forefront along with agriculture and change the basis of our education?

Perhaps no one knows better than a nurseryman how appallingly ignorant some of his customers are about plant life, and these are people who are interested. What about those born and raised in cities who are never brought into contact with the soil? They may attain a college degree, yet their education is not a part of them.

The point I want to make is that the old fixed formulas, creeds and dogmas are no longer sufficient. Our civilization blew up. Millions of our youth are offering themselves to found a better one. They are getting an education in the realities, in the jungle, on the desert, among peoples other than our smug selves.

They that survive and come back will be our governors and teachers, and rightly so. Can we as nurserymen measure up to the importance of our calling? The most difficult thing for us old-timers will be to realize that change is the order of the day.

Hitherto the nursery trade catered to the rich. While no one can look into the future, things do not seem to be shaping up so that we can continue that way. It rather looks as if the common good would have to receive the most attention.

Will landscape planting be incidental to our roadsides and communities, or will it be the dominating feature?

Will the public schools have gardens and greenhouses, in which the students will study and become familiar with growth processes and come to realize that from the soil come

perfumes, medicines, wines, fruits, foods, dyes, fibers, etc., etc., by way of the plants?

Will mankind be taught that all human progress has been by discovery of the natural or creative laws and continued progress will eventually make man master of disease and poverty?

The first lesson to be learned to fit us for when the boys come home is that change is the law of the universe and governs in the affairs of men. If we must have creeds, dogmas, customs and formulas, they must continually be tested to see that they do not hamper progress.

E. H.

SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

After a long siege in the hospital at Dallas, Tex., W. K. Strother, owner of the Jacksonville Nursery, Jacksonville, Tex., returned home about the middle of December. While not fully recovered from his illness, he hopes to be back on the job again in the near future.

Wilmer M. Holsinger, son of George Holsinger, Kansas City, Kan., long secretary of the Western Association of Nurserymen, is training for the air transport service in Nevada. Wilmer took out his first pilot's papers a number of years ago while attending the University of Iowa.

Carl Tromble, Tromble Nursery, Bentonville, Ark., called on several nurseries in eastern Kansas the latter part of December. Mr. Tromble, whose sales are made mostly by mail, is anticipating a big demand for nursery stock in the spring.

"The Sprout" is the name of a new house organ being published by the Coe Seed Co., Topeka, Kan.

During the fore part of December, Tyler, Tex., was the scene of a nursery convention that had not been planned or scheduled. At least twenty-five nurserymen from various parts of the country registered at the Blackstone hotel, and at times there were as many as fifteen staying at the hotel simultaneously. The

SEEDS — All this year's crop

Bartlett and Kieffer Pear, \$3.75 per lb.; \$300.00 per 100 lbs.

Mazzard Cherry, \$2.00 per lb.

Canadian Hemlock, 1943 crop, \$5.00 per lb.

Ask now for my contract prices for Apple, Plum, Cherry, Pear and other seedlings for fall 1944 and/or spring 1945.

J. H. BUSE

Seedling Grower

Leamington, Ont., Canada

We Offer -**For Spring 1944**

EVERGREENS—In a large assortment of PYRAMIDAL ARBOR-VITAE, FITZGER JUNIPER and YEW in grades at attractive prices. **SOME LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS, SHRUBBERY, SHADE TREES, BARBERRY** 3-yr. transplanted, both red and green in grades.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, 2-yr. in grades.

APPLE, 11 to 16 ins. to 1½-inch caliper, 3 and 4-yr. budded trees, good assortment.

Mail want list for prices.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERIES
Westminster, Md.

100,000 YEW SEEDLINGS

The last for many a year. 95% true upright, collected in pure forest stands in Japan. Now 3 to 5 inches, beginning to branch (see photo) heavier than ordinary.



\$4.00 (100), \$33.00 (1000).
(Case of 3000 for \$39.00)

Also 10,000 Hemlock bushy transplants, \$11.00 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000. Other items as well.

KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE
50 Church St. New York, N. Y.

Rhodos
BOTH NATIVE
AND NURSERY GROWN
KALMIA AZALEAS
Hemlocks AND Pieris
La Bars'
STROUDSBURG PA.

AMERICAN HOLLY

Berried Specimens
4 to 12 ft.

Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc.
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Get to know Leghorn's for your QUALITY EVERGREENS

Write for our prices on
First-class Nursery Stock
from liners to landscape specimens.
We specialize in Evergreens.

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CLEMATIS and ORNAMENTAL VINES

Write for Trade List.

JAMES I. GEORGE & SON
Fairport, N. Y.

UNDERSTOCKS

Juniper virginiana, transplant seedlings. Picea excelsa, transplants. Thuja occidentalis, transplants.

Write for attractive prices.

RHODE ISLAND NURSERIES
Newport, R. I.

occasion was the rose harvest, which was unusually light this year. Nurserymen who had roses contracted in the area came down to look after the shipping and to attempt to buy additional quantities. Among those who had business in Tyler in December were B. J. Manahan, Romeo, Mich.; Horton Bowden, Geneva, N. Y.; Charles S. Burr, Manchester, Conn.; R. H. Holmes, Newark, N. Y.; Harold Crawford, Ottawa, Kan.; Harley J. Deems, Charles City, Ia.; Jess Ireland, Onarga, Ill.; Harold Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; Vernon Krider, Middlebury, Ind.; Harry Malter, Monroe, Mich.; John Fraser, Huntsville, Ala., and Robert Mollison, Shenandoah, Ia.

ILEX CRENATA HELLERI.

The little plant in the foreground of the cover picture is usually listed as Ilex crenata helleri, the Heller Japanese holly. In "Standardized Plant Names" it is listed as the clone Ilex crenata, Heller Japanese holly. This dwarf, flat-topped, compact form was, as I understand it, originally introduced by the Newport Nurseries, Newport, R. I., and named after their propagator, Mr. Heller. The leaves are small, somewhat smaller than those of Ilex crenata microphylla, dark green and glossy. This little plant is stiffly branched, sufficiently so that it is said to hold the weight of a good-size man. It attains a height of about eighteen to twenty-four inches and spreads to four feet in width. When seen several years ago in Rhode Island, it appeared to be doing well and was an attractive plant. It is also reported as doing well in some sections of New Jersey. It has been tried several times in tests at Ohio State University and has not proved to be reliably hardy in central Ohio.

Nurserymen elsewhere in central Ohio also have reported rather severe winterkilling. At Columbus it has proved somewhat less hardy than Ilex crenata microphylla. Since it is apparently a selected seedling type, a more hardy form might be found. In fact, at least one nursery concern in Ohio has several similar types to the Heller Japanese holly that observation so far has shown to be more hardy.

The other two plants in the cover illustration, Berberis verruculosa, the warty barberry, in the center and Pieris japonica, the Japanese andromeda, are both worthy broadleaved evergreens and will be discussed more fully later with separate illustrations.

L. C. C.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS.

Grafted, hardy varieties only.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS.

Named varieties; the hardiest of all Azaleas for landscape work.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.

Perfectly shaped; transplanted.

EUROPEAN BEECH.

Fine specimen. Also fastigiata, pendula, Riversii.

LILACS.

The best collection of choice varieties.

FLOWERING JAPANESE CHERRIES.

Three outstanding varieties.

CRAB APPLES.

Young, thrifty plants, selected varieties.

LABURNUM VOSSI.

Grown in standard form.

BAGATELLE NURSERY

Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

P. M. Koster, Mgr.

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Evergreens and Lining-out Stock

PRIVET and BERBERIS

Splendid Stock

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PERENNIALS

HERBST BROTHERS

92 Warren St. New York 7, N. Y.

Wholesale Growers of

Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries,
Blackberries and Raspberries

Let us quote on your requirements

FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.

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EVERGREEN LINERS

Texas, many varieties.
Juniper and Spruce grafts
seedlings and transplants.
Ask for our latest price list.

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Freeport Road, Butler, Pa.

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
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Coming Events

ON THE CALENDAR.

January 4, Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, Kenmore hotel, Boston.

January 4 to 6, Western Association of Nurserymen, Muehlebach hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

January 7 and 8, Iowa Nurserymen's Association, Des Moines.

January 7 and 8, Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, Oklahoma City.

January 9 and 10, executive committee, American Association of Nurserymen, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 10, Georgia State Nurserymen's Association, Athens.

January 11 to 13, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 12, Nebraska Association of Nurserymen, Cornhusker hotel, Lincoln.

January 14, New York State Nurserymen's Association, Rochester.

January 17 and 18, North Carolina Association of Nurserymen.

January 18 and 19, Indiana Nurserymen's Association, Indianapolis.

January 20 and 21, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, following short course at Ohio State University, January 18 and 19.

January 26, New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, Hotel Hildebrecht, Trenton.

January 27 and 28, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Fort Shelby hotel, Detroit.

February 1 to 3, New England Nurserymen's Association, Hotel Statler, Boston.

February 2 and 3, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Milwaukee.

February 9 and 10, Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia.

PROGRAM AT KANSAS CITY.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Western Association of Nurserymen will be held January 5 and 6 at the Hotel Muehlebach, Kansas City, Mo., preceded by a conference of retail nurserymen at 2 p. m. January 4, with E. H. Smith, York, Neb., in his usual role as chairman.

President J. Frank Sneed will open the annual meeting at 10 a. m. January 5 for the usual routine of

business, including his own official message, the report of Secretary-Treasurer C. C. Smith and an address of welcome by Carter Tucker. At this session Dr. W. F. Pickett, of Kansas State College, will talk on "Present and Future Conditions in the Fruit Industry."

The afternoon session will be given over to officers of the American Association of Nurserymen. President Frank S. LaBar will address the association. Secretary Richard P. White will talk on the topic, "What the American Association of Nurserymen Is Doing for the Nursery Industry."

In the evening will be held the usual dinner and entertainment. The guest speaker will be Dr. Kenneth McFarland, superintendent of schools at Topeka, Kan.

Thursday morning, January 6, J. C. Nichols, famous real estate developer of Kansas City, will speak on postwar prospects in this field, especially as it affects nurserymen. Reports of committees and election of officers will close the meeting.

OKLAHOMA PROGRAM.

The Oklahoma Nurserymen's Association will hold a one-day meeting at the Huckins hotel, Oklahoma City, January 7, when the featured speaker will be Frank S. LaBar, president of the American Association of Nurserymen.

The morning session will open with an invocation by W. E. Rey, the report of Secretary-treasurer Leo Conard and the reports of committees. In response to an address of welcome by a representative of the Oklahoma City chamber of commerce, C. E. Garee will speak. President N. D. Woods' address will conclude the session.

Frank S. LaBar's address will open the afternoon program, and his report on the work of the A. A. N.

in meeting nurserymen's problems in this time of varied federal regulations will be important.

"Oklahoma Opportunities Now and Postwar" will be the subject of a talk by Dick Jones, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. "Meeting War Needs in the Nursery Industry" will be discussed by W. D. Kenyon, Oklahoma City nurseryman. After the report of Clyde A. Bower, chief nursery inspector, the meeting will conclude with the report of the nominating committee and the election of officers.

IOWA PROGRAM.

The annual meeting of the Iowa Nurserymen's Association will take place on the afternoon of January 7 and the morning of January 8 at Des Moines. Several prominent speakers have been secured for the program, the headliner being Governor Bourke B. Hickenlooper at the annual dinner. The schedule is as follows:

JANUARY 7, 1:15 P. M.

President's address of welcome, by Wayne Ferris, Hampton.

Appointment of committees. New constitution.

"America and the Four-Front War," by Bob Burlingame, Iowa's leading news commentator.

"Some Diseases of Cedars in Iowa," by Dr. I. E. Melhus, Iowa State College.

"Iowa Agriculture Manpower," by Director Bliss, extension department, Iowa State College.

Address, by Dick White, secretary, American Association of Nurserymen.

JANUARY 7, 6:30 P. M.

Annual dinner.

"Iowa, a Leading Nursery State, Its Nurseries and Their Growth," by Bert Lake.

Introduction of speaker, by Harry Linn, Iowa secretary of agriculture.

Address, by Bourke B. Hickenlooper, governor of Iowa.

Floor show of standard acts, under direction of C. W. "Dutch" Schmidt.

JANUARY 8, 9 A. M.

"Meeting Oriental Fruit Moth Requirements of Western States, and Corn Borer Regulations Affecting Nurserymen," by Dr. Carl J. Drake, state entomologist.

"Adaptability and Ingenuity," by Ar-

Now that you have your grade count—

Tell the trade what you have to sell by listing your long items in conspicuous space in the American Nurseryman—where all the buyers will see your offer.

Write us for information how you can publish your spring wholesale list and obtain better distribution at less cost. Get this personal advice on your particular problem—without cost or obligation—now.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN, 343 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO 4, ILL.



Who offers the nursery trade of this country the greatest line of rare trees and shrubs?

What is the only wholesale nursery list that shows the hardiness of each item?

Write for list 4344 and find out! But use your business stationery, as postcards will be ignored.

W. B. CLARKE & CO.
San Jose 2, Calif.

Sugar or Hard Maple

	Each
5 to 6 ft.	\$0.60
6 to 8 ft. ....	.90
8 to 10 ft.	1.40
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. cal.	2.00
12 to 15 ft., 1 3/4 to 2 in. cal.	2.50

Packing additional.

Write for list of Evergreens, Shades, Shrubs, Peonies, Irises.

THE SARCOXIE NURSERIES
Wild Bros. Nursery Co.
Sarcxie, Mo.

See our half-page advertisement of
Juniper Glauca Hetzi
New Spreading Evergreen

in December 15 issue.

FAIRVIEW EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Fairview, Pa.

SPREADING YEW

(*Taxus cuspidata*)

4 to 8-inch Rooted Cuttings

All originating from one parent plant which means these yews will be uniform in shape and size. Since heating difficulties limit operation of greenhouses, resulting in curtailed propagation, we urge you to order now.

\$6.00 per 100, \$47.50 per 1000,
\$135.00 per 3000.

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APPLE TREES

I will contract to grow your Apple Trees in carload lots. You furnish the grafts. I have real Apple land and equipment to grow them. Submit your offer.

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Independence, Kan.

thur H. Brayton, Des Moines convention bureau.

"Some Thoughts on Postwar Planning," by Harley Deems, chairman, postwar planning committee.

"Some New Thoughts Regarding Employer and Employee Relations That Will Help Nurserymen," by Harold Parnham.

"Information, Please." Submit questions to secretary before the annual dinner. Master of ceremonies, Dick White. Experts: Harold Welch, Les Sjuln, Harley Deems, Tom Maney, Art Bruce.

Election of officers.

GEORGIA PROGRAM.

The seventh annual meeting of the Georgia State Nurserymen's Association will be held January 10 at the Landscape Architecture building on the campus of the University of Georgia, Athens, with an informal get-together at the Holman hotel on the preceding evening.

After President Charles N. Morse calls the meeting to order Monday morning, a series of talks will be given on soil and fertilizer problems of nurserymen, native shrubs for landscape use, camellia growing and plant identification for naval cadets. The afternoon will be devoted to a business session and a round-table discussion led by Roy Bowden. The preparation of the program is in the hands of Prof. Hubert B. Owens, head of the department of landscape architecture.

The speakers at the morning session, and their subjects, are as follows:

"Soil Problems of Nurserymen," by W. O. Collins, head of the department of agronomy, University of Georgia.

"Native Georgia Shrubs for Landscape Use," by H. W. Harrey, landscape specialist, Georgia agricultural extension service.

"Tree Planting and Maintenance," by Donald J. Weddell, dean of forest school, University of Georgia.

"Camellia Growing," by John D. Wade, head of department of English, University of Georgia.

"Self-preservation Training for Preflight Naval Cadets," by Ensign George Petredies, U. S. N. R., Georgia Preflight School.

MARYLAND PROGRAM.

While the annual meeting of the Maryland Nurserymen's Association will occupy only one day, January 12, probably at the Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, sessions will fill the morning, afternoon and evening. The program is as follows, though possibly subject to minor changes, according to President E. Sam Hemming:

JANUARY 12, 9:30 A. M.

Call to order, by E. Sam Hemming, president.

"Greetings and Postwar Thoughts," by Dr. T. B. Symons, dean and director, agriculture and extension service, University of Maryland.

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SUB-ZERO HYBRID TEAS

Large and beautiful as any.

Easy to grow and long to live.

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100 lots	1000 lots	
Juniper Pfitzer.	12c	10c
5 to 8 ins.	12c	10c
8 to 12 ins.	16c	14c
12 to 15 ins.	18c	16c

	Each, in	Each, in
100 lots	1000 lots	
Jun. Pfitz. Aureo Hill	10c	
4 to 6 ins.	10c	
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8 to 12 ins.	16c	
12 to 15 ins.	18c	

TAXUS

Media, 3 yr., 5 to 8 ins.	16c
8 to 10 ins.	18c
10 to 14 ins.	22c

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18 to 24 inches.	2.50	20.00
12 to 18 inches.	1.75	15.00

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Minutes of the 1943 meeting, read by Daniel Stoner, secretary.

"The Question of Uniform Guarantees," report of committee, Paul Hoffman, chairman, M. G. Coplen and Daniel Stoner.

Report of treasurer, by Carville G. Akehurst.

"Wartime Services for Nurserymen." A panel discussion.

1. "The Nurserymen's Role in Aiding Victory Gardeners: Demands and outlets for vegetable plants and services," by Mrs. Chase Donaldson, victory garden chairman for Montgomery county, Bethesda.

2. "Selections for the Home Fruit Garden and the Restoration of Established Fruit Trees," by A. F. Vierheller, extension horticulturist, University of Maryland.

3. "Pest Control and Spray Problems," by Dr. Ernest N. Cory, state entomologist.

JANUARY 12, 12:30 P. M.

Luncheon. Toastmaster, Henry Hohman, Kingsville Nurseries. Speaker, Philip Wagner, editor, Baltimore Sun.

JANUARY 12, 2 P. M.

"Ornamental Plants for Postwar Planting," by Irving C. Root, superintendent, National Capital Parks, Washington, D. C., and Colonel E. Brooke Lee, Maryland national capital park and planning commission.

"Availability of Essential Nursery Material," by George Cobourne, Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne.

"Memorial Parks for Our Soldier Boys," by Ernest Hemming, Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc., Easton.

"The Work of the American Association of Nurserymen on Postwar Memorial Plantings," by C. W. Price, Towson Nurseries, Inc., Towson.

"Ethical Standards for the Nursery Business," by Homer Kemp, Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne.

Business session.

Discussion on membership as a chapter in American Association of Nurserymen. Election of officers.

JANUARY 12, 7:15 P. M.

"Wartime Operations"—Questions and answers. Discussion leader—G. Hale Harrison.

1. Expediting the movement of nursery stock on the railroads.

2. Local deliveries—the gasoline and tire situation.

3. Utilization of labor to advantage. Adolph Gude, C. W. Price, Patsy Donofrio, L. H. Willis and J. F. Hetzer will aid Mr. Harrison by gathering information and reporting on conditions in their respective areas. It is desired that all nurserymen come prepared to ask questions and talk.

ILLINOIS PROGRAM.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association will open Tuesday, January 11, at the La Salle hotel, Chicago, with registration at 9:30 a. m. on the mezzanine floor. A registration fee of \$3.50 will entitle each person to a badge which will admit him to all meetings and to the two luncheons which have been planned for January 12 and January 13.

The opening session will be held in the Illinois room, at 1:30 p. m.,

January 11, when the president's address, by Arthur E. Schroeder, will be followed by an address by Arthur H. Hill, executive committeeman, region 3, American Association of Nurserymen.

Richard P. White, Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the A. A. N., will speak on "The New Three R's," which are regulations, rationing and restrictions. He will be followed by Dr. Alfred P. Haake, Chicago, managing director of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, who will speak on "Trade Associations and Winning the War."

The second day's program, January 12, will open with a luncheon at 12:15. Nathan Shefferman, labor conciliator for Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, will talk on "Employer-Employee Relationships."

"The Nurseryman's Part in War Memorials" will be discussed by William A. Natorp, Cincinnati, O., chairman of the A. A. N. subcommittee on war memorials. A talk on "The Nurserymen's Postwar Markets," by Richard P. White, will bring the afternoon to a close.

Two sessions have been planned for Thursday, January 13. The business meeting, beginning at 9:30 a. m., will include an address, "Rising Nursery Costs and Their Relationship to Profits," by Richard H. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.

The afternoon session will begin with a luncheon. An address, "I Want to Be President," will be given by Carlyle Emery, of Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc., Advertising Counsel, Chicago. Mr. Emery's subject does not apply to the presidency of the

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United States, but rather to the little man in any business who wants to be a big executive.

The Illinois chapter of the A. A. N. will meet immediately after the afternoon session.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

The tenth annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Nurserymen will be combined with the third annual Purdue conference, January 18 and 19, at the Hotel Antlers, Indianapolis.

Members of the staff at Purdue University will provide the program for the first day. Professor J. A. McClintock will talk on "Stocks for Ornamentals"; Professor O. C. Lee, on "Bindweed and Other Weed Problems"; Dr. C. T. Gregory, on "New Fungicides," and Dr. G. D. Scarseth, on "What Makes a Soil Fertile?"

An A. A. N. chapter meeting will be held late in the afternoon and the usual banquet in the evening. Homer and George Wiegand are co-chairmen of the banquet arrangements.

On the second day, President Floyd Bass will deliver his official message. Paul V. Brown will speak on the Indianapolis city park system, and Richard P. White, A. A. N. secretary, will discuss problems of nurserymen. The concluding session in the afternoon will feature a question box, with Ollie Hobbs in

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3 to 4 ft. br.....	15.00	100.00
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charge, and remarks by associate and honorary members, with E. B. Palmer in charge.

OHIO SHORT COURSE.

The annual short course for nurserymen, landscape gardeners and arborists at Ohio State University, Columbus, will be held on the campus, at Campbell hall, January 18 and 19, following a one-day meeting of the central region of the National Shade Tree Conference, January 17, sponsored by the Ohio chapter.

The program for the day devoted to members of the National Shade Tree Conference is as follows:

JANUARY 17, 10:30 A. M.

"Report on Tree Wound Dressing Experiment," by L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University.

"An Outsider Looks In on the Tree Surgeon," by Karl Dressel, professor of forestry, Michigan State College.

JANUARY 17, 1:30 P. M.

"Treatment of Trees Affected by Grade Changes," by A. Robert Thompson, United States Department of Interior, National Park Service, Chicago.

"Status of the Phloem Necrosis Disease," by Roger U. Swingle, U. S. D. A., division of forest pathology, Columbus.

"Effect of Nutrition on Plant Diseases," by Paul E. Tilford, Ohio agricultural experiment station, Wooster.

"Insect and Disease Control—Information, Please!" by J. C. Houser, Ohio experiment station; Forrest C. Strong, Michigan State College, and Paul E. Tilford

JANUARY 17, 7:30 P. M.

"Tree Management in Recreational Areas," by A. Robert Thompson.

"The Importance of Mulches to Plant Growth," by J. H. Gourley, chief, department of horticulture, Ohio State University.

The program of the short course for nurserymen, landscape gardeners and arborists for the two succeeding days is as follows:

JANUARY 18, 9:30 A. M.

"Tree Evaluation Systems," by Karl Dressel.

"The Place of Trees in Properly Designed Business and Residential Districts," by H. S. Wagner, director, Akron metropolitan park district.

"Pruning and Spraying of Fruit Trees," by Frank Beach, Ohio State University.

"My Experiences with Dowax, Protex and Similar Materials." An open session.

JANUARY 18, 1:30 P. M.

"Postwar Landscape Development of Public Areas," by J. P. Porter, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

"Location of Trees in Relation to Streets, Sidewalks and Property Lines," by H. S. Wagner.

Symposium: "Shrub Pruning and Trimming in Landscape Plantings," by J. Melvin Easterday, landscape consultant, Canton; A. M. Grube, Lakewood Nursery, Lakewood; Victor H. Ries, Ohio State University.

JANUARY 18, 7:30 P. M.

"Postwar Landscape Development of the Home Grounds," by J. P. Porter.

"Some Woody Ornamental Plants," by

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JANUARY 19, 9:30 A. M.

"Recent Developments and Regulations of Interest to Nurserymen," by L. C. Chadwick.

"Management of Evergreens and Shrubs from the Propagation Bed to the Finished Product," by Frank Turner, Berryhill Nursery Co., Springfield.

"Modifying Soil Conditions," by D. C. Kiplinger, Ohio State University.

JANUARY 19, 1:30 P. M.

"Transportation of Nursery Stock by Cargo Plane," by P. D. Strahm, T. W. A., Columbus.

"War Machinery for Nurserymen," by R. D. Barden, Ohio State University.

"Common Errors in Nursery Stock Production," by Alex Laurie, Ohio State University.

"Root-pruning Practices in the Nursery: Time, Method and Equipment," by John Siebenthaler, Dayton.

OHIO MEETING PROGRAM.

On the two days following the short course at Ohio State University, the Ohio Nurserymen's Association will hold its annual meeting at the Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, with several outstanding speakers in a program of general excellence.

E. H. Faulkner, author of "Plowman's Folly," a book which has created a stir among all tillers of the soil, will open the afternoon program on the first day. The discussion created by his book will be sure to bring a large audience at that session.

The current strong interest in dwarf fruit trees makes particularly valuable the talk on the following morning by Dr. H. B. Tukey, chief in research at the New York agricultural experiment station, at Geneva, who has been largely instrumental in introducing the Mallard dwarfing stocks from England to this country.

The annual "Ye Olde Time Dinner" is featured again this year, and some fine entertainment is planned to follow the meal.

The program in full for the two days is as follows:

JANUARY 20, 10 A. M.

Call to order.

Roll call.

Report of secretary-treasurer, by John D. Siebenthaler.

President's address, by Melvin E. Wyant.

Report of committees:

Executive—Melvin E. Wyant.

Local—Walter Burwell, chairman.

Legislative—C. O. Siebenthaler, chairman.

Membership—Francis Turner.

Appointment of auditing and nominating committees.

"Report on Plant Pest Control in 1943," by John W. Baringer, chief, division of plant industry, Ohio department of agriculture.

"Farm and Food News and the Nursery-

man," by Harry R. O'Brien, reporter for Country Gentleman.

JANUARY 20, 2 P. M.

"Plowman's Folly," by E. H. Faulkner, author of book of same title and farm editor, radio station WTAM, Cleveland.

Panel discussion: "What Lies Ahead for the Nurseryman?"

"Machinery, Tools and Supplies," by John Leonard, Piqua.

"State and Federal Use of Stock," by W. A. Natorp, Cincinnati.

"Government Regulations," by A. H. Hill, Dundee, Ill.

"Review of General Prospects," by F. R. Kilner, Chicago, Ill.

JANUARY 20, 7 P. M.

Twelfth annual "Ye Olde Time Dinner," Hall of Mirrors, Deshler-Wallick hotel.

JANUARY 21, 10 A. M.

"Dwarf Fruit Trees and New Varieties of Fruits," by H. B. Tukey, chief in research, New York agricultural experiment station, Geneva.

"The American Association of Nurserymen," by Richard P. White, secretary, Washington, D. C.

Report of nominating committee and election of officers.

Adjournment for noon luncheon of Ohio chapter of American Association of Nurserymen. Message from A. H. Hill, executive committeeman for region 3. Election of officers.

JANUARY 21, 2 P. M.

"Survey of Nursery Costs and Sales," by L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University.

Panel discussion: "What Have I Done about Labor?" Thomas Kyle, leader.

Japanese—Sam Zehring.

Porto Rican—Francis Turner.

Mexican—Harry S. Day.

Boys and women—Roger Champion.

Unfinished business.

Report of auditing committee.
Appointment of committees.
New business.

MICHIGAN SPEAKERS.

Plans for the annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen, to be held at the Fort Shelby hotel, Detroit, January 27 and 28, include, as headline speakers, Charles Figy, state commissioner of agriculture; Stanley Johnston, superintendent of the South Haven experiment station, who will speak on blueberry culture in Michigan, and Frank S. LaBar, president of the American Association of Nurserymen, who will discuss the subject of postwar planning for nurserymen.

Other speakers of prominence are being secured by Harold Hunziker, who is in charge of program arrangements.

PENNSYLVANIA PLANS.

For the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association, to be held at the Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, February 9 and 10, speakers of national prominence on timely subjects are promised. The program arrangements are in the hands of Owen Schmidt and Edith Stokes Haines, while Conrad J. Albrecht has charge of arrangements and entertainment.

The Warwick hotel has advised

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NEW JERSEY PROGRAM.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen will be a one-day affair, to be held Wednesday, January 26, at the Hotel Stacy Trent, Trenton. The following program for the sessions is announced by the secretary, P. P. Pirone:

JANUARY 26, 10 A. M.

Reports of officers and committees.
"Vegetable Variety Situation for 1944," by L. G. Schermerhorn, head, vegetable production department, Rutgers University.

"The Nursery Industry and the Postwar Period," by L. C. Chadwick, Ohio State University.

"Greenhouse Tomato Production," by O. W. Davidson, department of horticulture, Rutgers University.

JANUARY 26, 1:30 P. M.

"Vegetable Marketing Problems," by K. R. Stamp, New Jersey extension service.

"Comments on the Times," by Frank S. LaBar, Stroudsburg, Pa.

"The A. A. N. in Wartime," by R. P. White, Washington, D. C.

War bond awards to Laura Edna Van Nuys, Neshanic, N. J., and James Simpkin, McKee City, Atlantic County, for outstanding achievement in 4-H Club food production and conservation program.

Presentation of citations for distinguished service to P. M. Koster and Lieut. B. C. Blackburn, by Col. Edward Philips, Andover.

Election of officers.

"The Postwar Program of the New Jersey Council," by Fred Jackson, managing director, New Jersey Council.

REGIONAL MEETINGS OF SHADE TREE CONFERENCE.

Change has been announced in the New England regional meeting of the National Shade Tree Conference, earlier reported set for January 5 and 6 at Worcester, Mass. It will be held in conjunction with the meeting of the Massachusetts Arborists' Association and the Massachusetts State Tree Wardens' Association at the Hotel Statler, Boston, February 2 to 4.

The central regional meeting will be held January 17, at Columbus, O., according to the program published in this issue.

SINCE Kenneth Randel has been in war work, the duties of secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Association of Nurserymen have been taken over by Mary L. Sturm, R. R. 18, Box 188, Indianapolis 44, Ind. Her husband, Lawrence Sturm, is in service, operating a tank destroyer.

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All slow-grown dense specimens. Red clay soil.
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In quantities.

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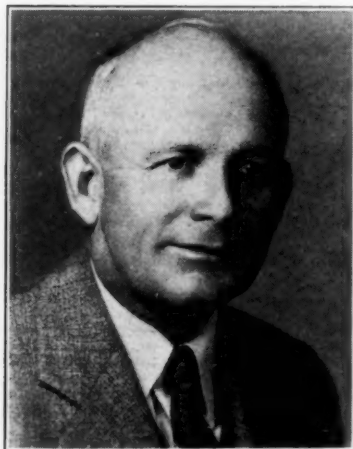
Winchester, Tenn.

STORM CUTS ATTENDANCE AT YULE PARTY AT NILES.

The annual Christmas party of the Central California Nurserymen's Association was held at the Florence Inn, Niles, December 9. This meeting usually has the year's largest attendance. Attendance was down this time, however, because of the windstorm which swept the state and did many thousand dollars' worth of damage. It was at its height during the time that most of the nurserymen would have been leaving home to attend the meeting, and many who had planned to go preferred to be near the nursery or the home in case the buildings or the plants were badly damaged by additional wind. Fires, too, had got out of control over much of the bay area, and other nurserymen either were on duty as civilian defense workers or were standing by to be of such assistance as they could.

The storm was the main topic of conversation at the meeting, and reports came in from a fairly large area. Many lath houses were demolished; greenhouses over the entire area were either crushed to the ground or were badly battered, and trees of all kinds were blown into the highways, blocking or stopping traffic. The storm was the worst in many years, some claiming that it was the worst in the history of the state. Official recordings of up to seventy-three miles per hour were made. Fortunately, the temperature did not go below 40 and there was no rain accompanying or following the wind. These factors reduced subsequent damage and suffering, as well as direct loss from the storm, to a minimum.

One serious after-effect of the



Clyde H. Stocking.

storm from the point of view of nurserymen is the dryness. The season has been extremely dry in the San Francisco area the past fall. No one is equipped to irrigate at this time of the year, normally rain being more than sufficient to provide whatever moisture may be needed for plant growth. This year the rains have been so late in starting that many are planning to irrigate, especially nursery-grown stock. The wind was dry, coming out of the semidesert areas north and east of the state, and lowered the humidity from a normal of eighty per cent at this time of year to about thirty per cent. This may have a serious effect on trees and is causing considerable concern in the large fruit-producing areas near San Francisco.

The Christmas party was the usual success. After a copious meal, Christmas presents were distributed. Everyone had brought with him a present, which he tossed under the tree as he came in. No one knew to whom his gift was going, and no one knew from whom his gift came. Some of the gifts were useful and some comic; all were given and received in a spirit of fun. After the gifts were exchanged, stories such as are typical of a stag Christmas dinner were told. Lewis Crane was the master of ceremonies. The only serious part of the meeting was the installation of the officers elected last month, to serve for the coming year. President Jack McDonnell thanked the members for the honor that had been conferred on him and expressed the hope that he would be able to do as good a job in 1944 as Clyde Stocking had done for 1943. Charles Burr, having been reelected to the position of secretary-treasurer, was thanked by a standing vote of the membership for his fine work in the past year as he was installed for the coming term.

W. B. B.

CLYDE H. STOCKING.

Elected vice-president of the California Association of Nurserymen last September, Clyde H. Stocking, San Jose, has made a name for himself as a rose grower through his attempts to live up to the motto on his letterhead, "The Best in Roses." A Californian by birth, after graduation from high school he enlisted in the air corps and served in France with the Eighteenth Balloon company during the earlier World war. On his return to this country he practiced tree surgery for two years and then entered the nursery busi-

ness. He started this in a general way, but after a year his interest leaned so heavily toward roses that he specialized in them. He is a past president of the Central California Nurserymen's Association. He is a member of the American Rose Society, National Rose Society of England and the California Horticultural Society and has been serving in an advisory capacity for the municipal rose garden.

RICHMANS' COMEBACK.

Maybe it is true that "they never come back" in the prizefighting game, but the contrary seems true in the nursery business, from the experience of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Richman, Fullerton, Cal. Just before World War I they sold the Orange County Nursery, at Anaheim, Cal., devoting themselves to the florists' business at Fullerton until they sold out after reaching the age of 80. Though they have no financial investment in the nursery, they recently undertook to restore its credit and expect to accomplish this by spring, already having paid up bills three and four years old. The couple recently celebrated their fifty-fourth wedding anniversary. They date their careers back to the classes of '86 and '89 at Iowa State College, Ames.



If you have not received our 1944 Wholesale List, write today for a copy. We pay shipping costs on lining-out stock to all points in the United States.

List for the trade only.

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EVERGREENS - Propagators & Growers
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Mention The American Nurseryman when you write.

Headquarters for . . .

Fruit and Shade trees with vigorous roots and sturdy stems.
Flowering trees, Weeping trees.
Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits.

Catalogue on request

RICH & SONS NURSERY
Route 4 Hillsboro, Oregon

NEW PLANT PATENTS.

The following plant patents were issued last month, according to Rummler, Rummler & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 602. Lily plant. Cowden Laughlin, Vashon, and L. M. Laughlin, Bellingham, Wash. A new and distinct variety of hardy lily plant of the regal type, characterized by the yellow color, waxy texture and relatively late blooming date of its flowers.

No. 603. Rose plant. John Parmentier, Bayport, N. Y. A new and distinct variety of rose plant of the hybrid tea class, characterized as to novelty primarily by the clear pink (rose) color of its blooms, the uniformity and persistency of this coloring, the greater number of petals than found in the blooms of its parent and the long lasting quality of the blooms when used as cut flowers.

No. 604. Peach tree. William H. Bates, Delhi, Cal. A new and distinct variety of peach tree, having fruit characterized by a substantial general resemblance to the fruit of the Lovell freestone variety of peach, but distinguishable therefrom by a clingstone, which is relatively small, and by a later ripening period, said ripening period being substantially that of the Phillips clingstone variety of peach.

No. 605. Camellia. Charles S. Jones, Pasadena, Cal. A camellia plant variety characterized by the flower, with petal texture resembling crepe de chine; the delicate shell-pink color of the petals, shading into practically pure white at the base of the stamens, the bloom being semi-double and generally including two rows of six petals each and having a profuse bundle of white stamens; the fragrance, long-lasting quality as a cut flower, the bushy character of the plant and the dark green, heavily veined leaf structure.

No. 606. Rose plant. Alfred P. Graf, Rutherford, N. J., assignor to the Julius Roehrs Co., Rutherford, N. J. A new and useful variety of climbing rose plant, having many of the characteristics of its parent, Paul's Scarlet Climber, but characterized particularly as to novelty by its fully double flower, its reddish leaf petioles, the clinging nature of its flower petals and the tendency of its brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers to fade slowly.

No. 607. Rose plant. Eugene S. Boerner, assignor to Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. A new and distinct variety of rose plant, characterized as to novelty by its strong, vigorous, high growth; unusual freedom of blooming, pointed form of bud on stiff neck and attractive color combination of the open flowers, substantially as shown and described.

No. 608. Apple tree. Robert Campbell, Grand Forks, B. C., assignor to Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. A new and distinct variety of apple tree, characterized as to novelty by its early season of ripening, the habit of growth of the branches at substantially right angles to the trunk and the superior quality of its fruit, evidenced by the solid, bright color of the skin and firm, crisp and juicy character of the flesh, substantially as shown and described.

No. 609. Freesia. Earl Nichols Frazee, Ocean-side, Cal. The new and improved variety of freesia plant herein shown and described is characterized particularly by its healthy, vigorous, upright growth; its early blooming season, its strong, heavy and rigid stems; its many large, fragrant blossoms of heavy substance, excellent keeping qualities and predominately white color.

No. 610. White fuchsia. Hugh D. Hazard and Bessie A. Hazard, Monterey, Cal., assignors to George O. Roeding, Jr., Niles, Cal. A new and distinct variety of white fuchsia plant, characterized by its size and strength, its long, streamlined white buds; its flower having a short white tube, sometimes flushed with pink; long well formed sepals, with inside sparkling white and of waxy smoothness outside; long white stamens, and white pistil.

PAPERWEIGHT OF WOOD.

As a unique token of their Christmas greetings, Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Tex., this season presented friends with handmade paperweights of wood selected from their own nursery-grown trees and shrubs, some of which were of the firm's own origination.

The block is 2 3/8 inches long. Between 1-inch squares, at either end, of Griffing's Spanish evergreen live oak are half sections of 1/4-inch thickness of the following: Sylves-

PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.
306 S. E. 12th AVENUE Avery H. Steinmetz PORTLAND, OREGON

Quality Stock

SHADE TREES
A good assortment, 1-yr. whips to 3-yr. branched.
Finest Quality — Prices Reasonable.
Carload shipments early spring.
Our new catalog is now ready.

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Fruit Tree Seedlings
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Grown right and packed right.
Combination carloads to Eastern distributing points will save you on freight.

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We have a complete line of shade and flowering trees, both whips and heavier branched stock.

Weeping and Upright Flowering Cherries, Flowering Crabs, Plums and Locusts, Norway, Schwedler, and Wiers Maples, Laburnum vossii—Oaks—Chinese Elm—Mountain Ash—Birch—Hawthorns.

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NOTICE

Decreased production makes it impossible to book orders for new customers. For the duration the limited supply is reserved for our regular trade.

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ter juniper, pink crape myrtle, Wilma firethorn, Griffing's waxleaf privet, Chinese tallow, arborvitae, velvet ash, papershell pecan, American holly, southern pine, Magnolia grandiflora and sweet gum.

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AS ALWAYS—
OREGON'S BEST SOURCE
of GOOD ROSES

But we are temporarily sold up now on our field estimates. We will have additional roses to offer after January 1, and will have a list available after that date.

PETERSON & DERING, INC.
Wholesale Rose Growers
Scappoose, Oregon

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY
2244 N. Skidmore Court
Portland 11, Oregon

Our seedlings are all sold for this season's delivery except some No. 2 and 3 apple; but if you want to be protected for your seedlings for fall of 1944, please send your order now so that we will know just how to make our planting to protect our customers. Prices will be in line with the other seedling growers that are set next July. We have Norway and Schwedler Maples, Cut L. W. Birch, European W. Birch, Chinese Elm and Paul's S. Hawthorn. Nice trees in one and two-year-olds, for this winter's delivery. Please let us hear from you.

Your old friend,
John Holmason

Reviews of New Books

FLOWERS IN COLOR.

"Garden Flowers in Color," by Daniel J. Foley, has just been published by the Macmillan Co., at \$1.98, as a "picture cyclopedia of flowers." It contains 350 illustrations in full colors of the better known flowers and shrubs of gardens. They are arranged in alphabetical order and accompanied by explanatory text which makes this book of particular value as a guide-book for beginning gardeners and a reference book for those more advanced.

Many copies were sold of a book by the same name, authored by the late G. A. Stevens. The present volume can be considered an improvement on that in every respect.

The author, Daniel J. Foley, graduated from the Massachusetts State College in landscape architecture in 1935 and since has been doing horticultural research, editing and writing as associate director of the Breeze Hill Gardens of the J. Horace McFarland Co. Since 1939 he has been editor of "Gardening," a pamphlet published for nurserymen and landscape architects. Besides contributing to garden magazines and lecturing, he conducts a weekly radio program over station WKBO at Harrisburg.

CAMELLIAS IN COLOR.

How firm a hold the camellia obtains on fanciers of that flower is no better illustrated than in the case of G. G. Gerbing, who twelve years ago started a nursery in Florida devoted to its production, is completing a show garden of fifteen acres in his native town of Amelia City and has just published a handsome book of 280 pages with 108 photographs in natural color reproduced in its pages. It is priced at \$15. The author has himself published the book as the first in a series in which he hopes to present all the known worth-while varieties of the camellia in color. Since the photographs, color plates and printing of the book are by the J. H. McFarland Co., the value of the volume can readily be understood, for the purpose of guiding the unfamiliar through the mazes of nomenclature which have developed because of the camellia's proclivity to produce sports varying in either color or form of flower. Having purchased plants of the different varieties from the camellia nurseries of the country, the author has compared the blooms as

produced in his nursery and, accompanying each color plate, presents the name in commonest use, together with other names by which the variety is known or catalogued.

Not only will the book be found useful as a guide to varieties and nomenclature, but the text about their culture, varieties for various uses and other pertinent topics, which composes the latter portion of the book, should stimulate interest in this beautiful plant in the sections of the country where its popularity has advanced rapidly in the past decade.

In behalf of the camellia Mr. Gerbing has contributed an important work, and in publishing the first book about this flower illustrated in full color in America, he has set a milestone beyond which we hope there will be others.

SOIL PROPERTIES.

"The Nature and Properties of Soils" by T. Lyttleton Lyon and Harry O. Buckman, professors of soil technology at Cornell University, is a college text of edaphology, again reprinted in its third edition by the Macmillan Co., at \$3.50. The volume is designed for students interested in the nature and property of soils and their relationships to higher plants. As such, the book discusses plant nutrients, physical properties, organisms, organic matter, soil water, control of soil moisture losses,

origin of soil materials, soil formation and classification, soil reaction, liming, nitrogen economy, fertilizers and fertilizer practices, farm manures and green manures and methods of fertility maintenance.

GARDEN ISLANDS OF EAST.

Those who read about the plant explorations in the Dutch East Indies by David Fairchild as a young man, in "The World Was My Garden," published a few years ago, will be most interested in his account of his return there as a man of 70 in 1940 in "Garden Islands of the Great East," just issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, at \$3.75. His early travels in plant hunting led to David Fairchild's selection to organize the office of plant introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture. In that capacity he realized the number of useful plants which other parts of the world might yield to American agriculture. This work and his marriage to the daughter of Alexander Graham Bell won him an exceedingly wide circle of friends.

One of these, Mrs. Anne Archbold, provided the Chinese junk—had it built for the purpose—to voyage among the islands of the Malay archipelago to collect seeds and plants for American introduction. This fascinating book tells of the preparation for the voyage, of the preliminary stay in the Philippine islands and of the few months permitted the cruise before the invasion of Holland by Germany in

This Year, More than ever Before, you need a PARAGON SPRAYER



Use it for ten days at our risk. Compare results with what you have been getting from your present sprayer. Fill the container with any spray solution or cold-water paint. Spray your nursery stock; whitewash your greenhouses, barns and tool sheds, inside and out. Note how easily the Paragon delivers powerful, uniform pressure at the nozzle with little effort at the pump handle. Paragon Sprayer No. 3 passes through narrow aisles without jamming at corners. Automatic agitator prevents solution from settling in the tank or clogging at nozzle. We return your money if you are not satisfied after 10 days' trial. Order from your dealer or mail the coupon today.



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7½ ft. pipe, 10 ft. hose, 2 nozzles.
One wheel truck if specified.
\$25.00 prepaid.
Air gauge \$2.50 extra.

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May, 1940, threw The Netherlands Indies into a state of war.

One is saddened that the trip could not have been completed and the further travel described in Dr. Fairchild's inimitable fashion, for now it seems it will never be done. One may hope, however, that the world's return to normal life will not require too many years and that Dr. Fairchild may be as long lasting as his friend, Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, whose name is borne by a palm glade in the Fairchild tropical gardens in south Florida. Many more palms were gathered for that collection from the Malay archipelago, and to their progress from seedlings the author refers, since his book was written in such surroundings at the Kampong, Coconut Grove, Fla.

COLORADO EVERGREENS.

In the vicinity of Denver, Colo., nurserymen recognize a friend in Robert E. More, prominent attorney of that city, who has experimented with evergreens for a number of years at his mountain home, at Buffalo Park, Colo. He does further service in offering "Colorado Evergreens," a 48-page booklet, handsomely illustrated and bound in an attractive paper cover, just published by the Colorado Museum of Natural History and the University of Denver.

In this booklet he describes in detail and in ordinary language each of the seventeen distinct species of evergreens of Colorado. These descriptions are to make it possible for residents of the state to identify the local evergreens. The text occupies less space than the numerous pictures, excellently printed from picturesque photographs from various sources, chiefly the United States Forest Service. We hope the booklet has wide distribution among the Colorado public.

AIDS IN WILD COUNTRY.

Nurserymen who may venture into wild areas for hunting—either botanical specimens or game—will be interested in a book of 100 pages just issued by the University of Minnesota Press, at \$2, called "On Your Own," by Samuel A. Graham, professor of economic zoology, and Earl C. O'Roke, associate professor of forest zoology at the University of Michigan. It is subtitled "How to Take Care of Yourself in Wild Country—A Manual for Field and Service Men."



STARTING JANUARY 18th IT'S UP TO YOU!

STARTING January 18th, it's up to you to lead the men and women working in your plant to do themselves proud by helping to put over the 4th War Loan.

Your Government picks you for this job because you are better fitted than anyone else to know what your employees can and should do—and you're their natural leader. This time, your Government asks your plant to meet a definite quota—and to break it, plenty!

If your plant quota has not yet been set, get in immediate touch with your State Chairman of the War Finance Committee.

To meet your plant quota will mean that you will have to hold your present Pay-Roll Deduction Plan payments at their peak figure—and then get at least an average of one **EXTRA \$100 bond from every worker!**

That's where your leadership comes in—

and the leadership of every one of your associates from plant superintendent to foreman! It's your job to see that your fellow workers are sold the finest investment in the world. To see that they buy their share of tomorrow—their share of Victory!

That won't prove difficult, if you organize for it. Set up your own campaign right now—and don't aim for anything less than a 100% record in those extra \$100 bonds!

And here's one last thought. Forget you ever heard of "10%" as a measure of a reasonable investment in War Bonds under the Pay-Roll Deduction Plan. Today, thousands of families that formerly depended upon a single wage earner now enjoy the earnings of several. In such cases, 10% or 15% represents but a paltry fraction of an investment which should reach 25%, 50%, or more!

Now then—Up and At Them!

Keep Backing the Attack!—WITH WAR BONDS

This space contributed to Victory by **AMERICAN NURSERYMAN**

This advertisement prepared under the auspices of the United States Treasury Department and the War Advertising Council

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PNEUMATIC TIRES FOR WHEELBARROWS

4.00 x 8 ins., 16 ins. diameter, \$12.25 each.

Metal Barrows. Deep Tray, Iron Wheel, \$14.50; 5 cu. ft. heaped.
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Above Barrows are adapted for Pneumatic Tires for \$12.25 additional.
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Vegetables and Plants

SYRACUSE POTTERY CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

to the camping kit, or on the shelf with the Red Cross manual and woodcraft book.

TREE PESTS OF NORTHEAST.

"Important Tree Pests of the Northeast" is a paper-bound volume of 200 pages containing a revision of tree pest leaflets 1 to 50 edited by the committee on forest protection

Originally prepared for the benefit of University of Michigan foresters, the suggestions are equally applicable to other individuals who may find themselves in unfamiliar places either outside or inside the continental United States. How to avoid the hazards in such surroundings and how to survive in case of accident therein is the theme of the booklet—and there appear to be plenty of hazards, including extremes of temperature, exposure, injuries and infections, foods, poisonous plants, dangerous animals, insect pests, animal diseases, parasites and the like.

This would be a valuable adjunct

Send for New Seed List.**A. B. C.****"Supreme" Quality****SEEDS — PLANTS — BULBS**

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GENUINE MOSS PEATHydraulic pressed bales and smaller
resale packages. Sphagnum Moss,
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Floodwood, Minn., and Hanlontown,
Iowa. Annual capacity 1,000 carloads.Now booking for present
and future deliveries.

Write or wire for quotations.

Colby Pioneer Peat Co., Inc.
Hanlontown, Iowa**COTTONETTE Nursery Squares**
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HORTICULTURAL PEAT MOSS in
bales
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RAFFIA for budding, etc.
BURLA-MATSWrite for prices stating your
requirements.**NEW AMSTERDAM CO.**122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.
We serve leading Growers**LOVELL PEACH PITTS****THE
Howard-
Hickory
Company****Hickory, N. C.****North Dakota and Montana Seeds**Northern-grown Tree, Shrub and Wild
Flower seeds. Wholesale crude botan-
icals.**E. C. MORAN****Stanford, Mont.**

leaflets of the New England section of the Society of American Foresters. The chairman of the committee is Henry I. Baldwin, New Hampshire forestry and recreation department. Well illustrated, technically accurate and helpful because of recommendations of control measures in nurseries and on home grounds as well as under forest conditions, this should be a valuable reference book for those persons concerned with trees in the area.

The publication of the original leaflets was by the cooperation of state foresters, experiment stations, schools and associations as well as the United States Department of Agriculture. The book is published for the cooperators by the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, 3 Joy street, Boston, at \$1, which is quite apparently only enough to cover the costs of publication.

BOOKLET ON TRUCK CARE.

"Wartime Information for the Delivery Truck Operator" is a valuable booklet just published by the Studebaker Corp., as a wartime public service contribution. It is designed to help extend the life of delivery cars of all makes and, particularly, to help delivery truck owners adjust their operations to wartime regulations.

Its fifty-two pages are filled with information vital to every owner or operator of a motor delivery unit today. It is informally written and liberally illustrated and applies to all makes of trucks. It contains useful data on truck care, causes of tire wear, lubrication requirements and operating economies. Detailed notes on the care of all parts of the motor help the truck owner conserve the equipment he already has.

Especially helpful is the section of the booklet which provides the complete text of ODT 17, which established wartime delivery restrictions, plus authoritative interpretations covering both the regulations and the general permits issued under them. All of this material is further supplemented by a series of questions and answers on the entire subject of wholesale and retail deliveries.

This booklet is a companion piece to "Care and Maintenance of the Farm Truck in Wartime," which, according to Studebaker Truck Manager R. G. Hudson, has enjoyed a distribution of approximately 200,000 copies since it was first offered a few months ago. Copies of "War-time Information for the Delivery

Truck Operator" may be obtained from branch offices of the Studebaker Corp., or from Studebaker dealers, or by writing to the Studebaker Corp., South Bend 27, Ind.

IDENTIFY FRUIT TREES.

The twenty-five years' work of Prof. J. K. Shaw, of the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station, Amherst, in the identification of apple varieties by their vegetative characteristics is well known. His staff has done a great work for nurserymen and orchardists by checking the varieties of trees in nursery rows. Some account of the means whereby apple characteristics are recognized is contained in bulletin 403 of the

WANT ADS**Help and Situation Wanted
and For Sale advertisements.****Display: \$2.50** per inch, each insertion.
Lines: 20c line; Minimum order **\$1.00.****HELP WANTED****TREE CLIMBERS**

Experienced for essential employment;
high wages and steady work; write giving
age, draft classification and experience.

OSCAR F. WARNER
Landscape Forester, Waterbury 29, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED

Landscape, design and selling; plant-
ing; 12 years' experience with same firm;
Age 34; 4F draft status; Rocky Mountain
region; best of references; want job with
future.

CHARLES V. WRIGHT
Absarokee, Mont.

WANTED—If your landscape architect has
joined the armed forces, or you are not in the
position to hire a fulltime designer, we can be
of service to you. We design all types of land-
scapes, home grounds, housing projects, defense
plants, etc. All designs made by university trained
landscape architects. Write for details to Louis
F. Rischer, 508 N. Cuyler Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—To contact party with suitable
truck for loading and hauling approximately
three-ton frostballed shade trees. Mertil Nur-
cery, Peru, Ill.

WANTED—Stark or Bragg tree digger. Please
state price and condition of same. M. L. Tiffin,
State Nursery Co., Rimini Route, Helena, Mont.

WANTED—50 ft. 3/4-inch corded garden hose
for nursery. State price. Wm. Baumgardt, Box
143, Ft. Myers, Fla.

HELP WANTED—Experienced landscape sales-
man for one of New England's most up-to-
date and progressive nurseries; must be able to
draw plans and execute large contracts; only man
desiring permanent position will be considered.
Millane Nurseries & Tree Experts, Inc., Crom-
well, Conn.

HELP WANTED—Landscape nursery foreman
for year around job; one having experience
in big tree moving and general landscape work.
Millane Nurseries & Tree Experts, Inc., Crom-
well, Conn.

FOR SALE—Nursery, palms, citrus and shrub-
bery, some ornamentals; mostly all tropical
fruits with 2 acres of land, 10-room house; just
outside of city limits; no high taxes; running
water and electricity; 5 minutes drive to city;
very little frost here. Wm. Baumgardt, Box 143,
Ft. Myers, Fla.

station, "Descriptions of Apple Varieties," by Professor Shaw. In this bulletin of about 190 pages, ninety-one varieties of apple are described, and a plate of each shows the leaves, the young shoot growth and the flowers in most cases.

Similar work with cherries has been done by Prof. A. P. French at the Massachusetts station, and in his bulletin on "Plant Characters of Cherry Varieties," station bulletin 401, he has described the characteristics of forty-two cherry varieties, directing attention to the characteristics by which nursery cherry trees may be identified, and recording the important differences between the principal varieties. Twenty-four pages of text are accompanied by twelve pages of illustrations.

BULLETINS RECEIVED.

Bulletins just received from the California agricultural extension service, Berkeley, Cal., include circular 50, "Essentials of Irrigation and Cultivation of Orchards," by F. J. Veihmeyer and A. H. Hendrickson; circular 357, "Onion Production in California," by Glen N. Davis; circular 356, "Grape Varieties for Wine Production," by M. A. Amerine and A. J. Winkler; circular 9, "Rabbit Raising," by H. M. Butterfield and W. E. Lloyd, and circular 117, "Home Fruit Growing in California," by W. L. Howard.

"Winter Storage of Strawberry Plants," by Mark H. Haller, of the division of fruit and vegetable crops and diseases, just issued as circular 669 of the United States Department of Agriculture, presents in sixteen pages experiments he has conducted in the past several years. These were the subject of an article by Mr. Haller in the American Nurseryman for April 1, 1943.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Verhalen Nursery Co., Scottsville, Tex.—Wholesale price list of conifers, broad-leaved evergreens, shade and ornamental trees, vines and tubed plants, 32 pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

W. B. Clarke & Co., San Jose, Cal.—Wholesale price list of broad-leaved evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs and flowering fruit trees, 40 pages and cover, 4x9 inches. Center shows hardness map.

Lindley Nurseries, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.—Retail catalogue of deciduous trees, fruit and nut trees, evergreens, shrubs and roses, 32 pages and cover, 4x9 inches.

Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Danville, N. Y.—Nursery and seed catalogue featuring fruit trees and small fruits, illustrated in color, 32 pages, 8x11 inches.

Tuttle Bros. Nurseries, Pasadena, Cal.—Retail catalogue of deciduous shade trees, evergreens, shrubs, fruits, perennials and roses, well illustrated, partly in color, 52 pages, 7 3/4 x 10 3/4 inches.

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each additional line, 20 cents,
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your stock easily and cheaply.

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12 to 15 ins.....	\$1.50 2 1/2 to 3 ft.....\$4.00
15 to 18 ins.....	1.75 3 to 4 ft.....5.00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	2.50 4 to 5 ft.....7.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	3.00 5 to 6 ft.....12.50

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Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

EVERGREENS—Lining-out

6 to 10-in., \$3.00 per 100; 10 to 12-in., \$10.00 per 100; 12 to 18-in., \$12.00 per 100.
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F. O. B.

SUPERIOR NURSERY, Licking, Mo.

Hemlock transplants, strong rooted. Write for prices. Twin Cedar Nursery, Williamsburg, Mass.

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Hardy Early English Chrysanthemum stock plants, 2 each of 20 varieties, \$10.00; 2 each of 100 varieties, \$50.00; all labeled. Now is your opportunity to get a start in something new that will prove a big money-maker to you.

Smith Gardens, Clarkston, Wash.

Doronicum divisions, \$2.00 per 100; Double Russian Violets, \$10.00 per 100; Double Painted Daisies, large divisions, \$10.00 per 100; 2-yr. Scott Elliott Columbine, \$10.00 per 100.

Smith Gardens, Clarkston, Wash.

Rainbow Iris collection, very lovely varieties; 1 each of 25 kinds, \$3.00; 1 each of 50 kinds, \$5.00; 1 each of 100 kinds \$7.50; labeled.

Smith Gardens, Clarkston, Wash.

Book your orders now for the famous Cushion Mums and other Hardy varieties. Send for catalogue. Wonderland Nurseries, Ellersong, Va.

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties. Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

LINING-OUT STOCK

LINING-OUT STOCK.

Juniper grafts, from 2 1/2-inch pots worked on Red Cedar. Ready April and May. Ask for assortment and prices.

NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Ky.

Magnolia Grandiflora, 2-yr. seedlings, packed f.o.b. Van Buren. Per 100: 4 to 8 in., \$6.00; 8 to 12 in., \$10.00; 12 to 24 in., \$20.00.

Harwell Nursery, Van Buren, Ark.

SEEDS

SEEDS SEEDS SEEDS

Ohio Buckeye, 25c lb.; American White Birch, \$1.25; Cornus Amomum, db., 50c; Crataegus Mollis, db., 25c; Crataegus punctata, db., 25c; Bittersweet, 15c; Rhus Glabra, db., 30c; Viburnum Lentago, db., 60c; all 1943 crop. Write for complete list.

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Charles City, Ia.

SEEDS.

25,000 Sycamore Trees; also shrubs, 100,000 8-in. cuttings; 10,000 lbs. Kentucky Coffee Beans, per lb., 25c; Osage Orange, 60c; Sycamore Platanus, 30c; Allanthus, 40c; Regels and Amur River North Privet, 60c; Catalpa, 60c.

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OSAGE ORANGE SEED

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1-yr.-old	\$0.25
1 1/2 to 2 ft.60
2 to 3 ft.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.25
4 to 5 ft.	2.00

(Bushy plants.)

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Early-bearing bred-up budded and grafted paperhull Pecan trees, Peach, Pear, Figs, Grapes, Plums, Apples, Strawberries, Youngberries, Boysenberries. New Crop Pecan Nuts. Catalogue free.

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American Ash, 6 to 8 ft., 35c; 8 to 10 ft., 50c; 10 to 12 ft., 75c. Chinese Elm, 6 to 8 ft., 35c; 8 to 10 ft., 50c; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in., 70c. Boileana Poplar, 6 to 8 ft., 45c; 8 to 10 ft., 60c; 1 1/4 to 2-in., 80c. Lombardy Poplar, 6 to 8 ft., 25c; 8 to 10 ft., 40c; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in., 50c. Redbud, 5 to 6 ft., 40c; 6 to 8 ft., 60c. 600 Jonathan and Delicious Apples, 5-yr. old. 250 Kieffer and Garber Pears, 4-yr. old. 1000 Peach, 2 and 3-yr. old, 1/4 to 1-in., 80c; 1 to 1 1/4-in., \$1.00; 1 1/4 to 2-in., \$1.40.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY CO., Farina, Ill.

EXQUISITE

Daphne Odora

Large blooming size plants, now budding, \$3.00 each.

ROY WILKINS, Newberg, Ore.

Apple Trees, Jonathan, Golden Delicious, Red Delicious, Wealthy, Grimes Golden, Peach, Elberta, Apricot, Pear, Chinese Elm, 10 to 12 ft. Write for prices.

Miss E. Schulze Nursery, Caseyville, Ill.

VEGETABLE ROOTS

FORCING ROOTS

Witloof Chicory roots: 8 and 3-yr. old Asparagus roots: 6 and 3-yr. old Rhubarb roots for forcing. Chicory roots force in three weeks and Rhubarb roots force in four weeks. Also for spring have Asparagus and Rhubarb roots and Horseradish roots.

WARREN SHINN

Root Specialist for 40 years

Woodbury, N. J.

WANTED

WANTED.

Wholesale Quotations on following L. O. Stock. American Plum Seedlings, No. 1 and No. 2. Amelops Veltch, 1-yr. Seedlings. Barbary Atropurpure, 12 to 15-in. and 15 to 18-in. Seedlings.

Betula Alba, 12 to 18-in. and 18 to 24-in. Seedlings.

Peach Seedlings, No. 1 and No. 2.

Quince Rooted Cuttings, No. 1 and No. 2. LAKE'S SHENANDOAH NURSERIES, Shenandoah, Ia.

WANTED—Red Lake Currants, Washington Asparagus Roots, McDonald Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Blueberries, 12 to 18 ins. and 18 to 24 ins. English Walnut, Chinese Chestnut. Quote on sizes and quantities available. Could supply some fruit trees in exchange, Apple, Pear, Cherry. Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Danville, N. Y.

WANTED—Reliable Dansville, New York nurseryman can handle 50,000 to 75,000 fruit seedlings on contract; Cherry, Apple and Plum preferred; make your offer in first letter; all correspondence confidential. Address Grover, Box 100, Dansville, N. Y.

WANTED—Some Dancy Tangerine trees and some L. Kumquat trees, state price. Wm. Baumgardt, Ft. Myers, Fla.

WANTED—One new or secondhand peach seed planter. Would prefer the one made in Monroe, Michigan. Washington Farms, Fort Valley, Ga.

SUPPLIES

GIBRALTAR Frost Covers pay for themselves. Most economical, long lasting, also ideal for wind-breaks. 6 1/4 ft. wide, price, 50 ft., \$13.75; 100 ft., \$26.00; 150 ft., \$39.00. NEW AMSTERDAM CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

COTTONETTE Squares are best for balling. Saves time and twine. All sizes in stock. Write for prices. NEW AMSTERDAM CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

Evergreens, Shrubs and Your Lawn, 25c. Luther Creasy, Dept. N, Catawissa, Pa.

WANTED

Items of stock which you cannot obtain from your usual sources of supply may be available in an unsuspected place.

You can easily and cheaply find out by placing an advertisement under the "Wanted" heading in the Classified ads, where it will reach several thousand growers of nursery stock.

Forms for next issue open
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A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

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MEET AT PITTSBURGH.

A successful afternoon and evening meeting was held by the Western Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association December 7, at the Webster Hall hotel, Pittsburgh, though the attendance was not quite up to expectations. However, forty members and guests enjoyed the meeting.

After a short business session, Dr. Fred V. Grau, research department, Pennsylvania State College, gave an interesting talk on "Grasses." In fact, there was so much interest, with so many questions to be answered, that Dr. Grau took the floor again in the evening.

Frank S. LaBar, president of the American Association of Nurserymen, told what is going on at Washington, what the A. A. N. is doing now and how it is planning for the future. With all the work the A. A. N. is doing for the industry everyone should be a member.

The dinner and entertainment was a grand success. The program chairman, Stanley Leonard, earned the warm praises of everyone.

Harvey Crass, superintendent of Frick park, Pittsburgh, showed a colored movie of birds. The pictures, all taken in Frick park, were the finest we had ever seen.

Two visitors from Ohio were welcomed, Melvin E. Wyant, Mentor, president of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association, and Lawrence Brick, Painesville.

All the present directors were re-elected, as follows: Roy M. Breidenbach, Busch Nurseries, Allison Park; Charles S. Zimmerman, I. W. Scott Co., Pittsburgh; Louis E. Wissenbach, Squirrel Hill Nursery, Pittsburgh; Stanley W. Leonard, Leonard & Leonard, Pittsburgh; Walter P. Morrow, Sewickley; John M. Eisler, Butler; Herbert Hoechstetter, Hoechstetter's Nursery, Verona.

L. E. Wissenbach, Sec'y.

BUSINESS the past fall was good, reports Arthur Dummett, Mount Vernon, N. Y., growers' representative and dealer in nursery stock at wholesale. The growers of fruit trees and berry plants have had to put over until spring some orders from fall because of lack of help to dig. The demand for ornamentals is less urgent. Government work is slowing down perceptibly, though there are a few defense housing jobs. But the ornamental growers, too, have not had enough help to handle the business. The labor situation, he thinks, will be easier from now on.

Save Time Save Twine Save Labor
with FELINS ELECTRIC BUNCH TYER

For Bunch Vegetables,
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Japanese Yew (Taxus)

3-oz. can - \$1.00**1-lb. can - 4.00**

(One pound makes 160 to 1600 gallons of solution for transplanting.)

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ESPECIALLY NOW!**IT IS IMPORTANT TO CUT DOWN TRANSPLANTING LOSSES AND TO LENGTHEN YOUR SEASON - - -**

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TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

is invaluable today in helping to cut down operating costs and to maintain a high volume level.

By using TRANSPLANTONE on all plants when they are moved, you can reduce your losses to the very minimum—especially in unfavorable seasons.

Just soak the soil around the roots of the newly moved plant with TRANSPLANTONE solution. With bare-root plants, nurserymen are getting excellent results by soaking them in a barrel of TRANSPLANTONE solution overnight before planting.

Treat broad and narrow-leaf evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs with TRANSPLANTONE solution for reducing loss and promoting strong, vigorous growth right through the season. The treatment will not interfere with proper hardening of the wood before winter.



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The Ariens Tractortiller is decidedly an implement for the nurseryman—made standard in two sizes, 4 ft. and 5 ft. It harrows, discs, levels and packs the soil in one operation—a complete job of fitting the soil without leaving wheel tracks on the field. Depth of operation 12 ins. The revolving tines thoroughly mix and aerate the soil evenly and uniformly. Complete information upon request.

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"WE WILL SEE YOU AT THE CONVENTION"

During the next several weeks, our various representatives will attend trade meetings, particularly of nursery groups throughout the Middle West, and will look forward to meeting you at some of these gatherings.

The dates of the various meetings which we expect to attend are as follows:

January 4 to 6, Western Association of Nurserymen, Kansas City, Mo.

January 7 and 8, Iowa Nurserymen's Association, Des Moines.

January 11 to 13, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago.

January 18 and 19, Indiana Nurserymen's Association, Indianapolis.

January 20 and 21, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

January 27 and 28, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Detroit.

February 2 and 3, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Milwaukee.

Mr. Smart, Mr. Ihrke and Mr. Kumlien will be glad to discuss Evergreens for the coming spring season with our various friends and customers.

Soon after January 1 our new price list will be mailed to the trade.

We wish to extend our best wishes to all of our trade friends for the coming year.

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